

INSIDE: The secret life of a best seller

Maclean's

JUNE 11, 1984

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

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D-DAY REMEMBERED

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relive the terror
of Normandy**



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Maclean's

JUNE 11, 1984 VOL. 97 NO. 24

COVER

Operation Overlord

Thousands of Canadian, U.S. and British veterans made their private and spiritual pilgrimages to Normandy this week to commemorate the 40th anniversary of D-Day. As they did so, many reflected on the bloody triumphs and tragedies of a bleak grey morning that helped to shape the course of the war and the fate of the world. —Page 18

COVER PHOTO: TIM LEBLANC/REUTERS



Entering the homestretch

As the Liberal leadership race heated its flames, the contenders planned to spend the final days campaigning, delegating and preparing for next week's convention. —Page 14



Aftermath of Vengeance

The real-life story behind the publishing of *Vengeance*, a Sicilian mafia tale filled with intrigue, is itself a tangled tale of deception and publicity. —Page 48



A time for deadly strategies

Amid fears that the Muslim holy month of Ramadan will bring new fighting in the Gulf war, petrodollar nations in the region moved to protect their oil exports. —Page 22



Making a long story short

Once Upon a Time in America, starring Robert De Niro, has been heavily cut for North American audiences. As a result, the movie is often incomprehensible. —Page 61

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A terrible crossing

It was a time when the Soviet Union, after suffering unthinkable losses, had begun to roll back the German divisions massed on the Eastern Front, and Rome had finally fallen to the Allies. As the morning gales whipped the English Channel on the morning of June 6, 1944, the defeat of Hitler's Third Reich had already been set in motion. But that fact does not diminish the scale of daring and sacrifice displayed by the 158,000 Allied troops who stormed Normandy's exploding beaches to begin the final assault. Indeed, the fading photographs of their bravery have become mementoes to what may have been the world's last just war.



Hopkins (left); Hopkins' brother

As *Maclean's* Editor Thomas Hopkins, who, with Art Director Nick Barnett, supervised and co-ordinated this week's cover story, commented: "In preparing the package, I was struck by the recurring stories of young Canadian men who were actively full of the romance of warfare until the moment they hit the Normandy beaches. It was a brutally quick maturing process for them—and, in a sense, for the country they represented."

Charles Lynch, now a columnist with Southern News Services, was a 28-year-old war correspondent for Reuters on D-Day. His Lynch "Canada died out on D-Day for 30 years afterward. The prestige of Canada as a middle power was established by the Normandy invasion." The drama of that day is difficult to recapture 40 years later. As Lynch commented: "I revisited the battlefields with my daughter when she was 13 and saw a 71-year-old soldier's tombstone with the inscription: 'Well done son, mommy and daddy.' She wanted to know why they said 'well done' when he was killed. I could not explain."

Kevin Doyle

Maclean's June 13, 1984

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Kevin Doyle

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Announcing

CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSMAGAZINE

Maclean's

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Maclean's is pleased to announce its first national Photo Contest.

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The names of the winners will be published in the September 24, 1984 issue of Maclean's.

Conditions

1. Prizes, either color or black and white, must be at least five by seven inches, unmounted (on the back of each photograph entered, you must print the contestant's name, address and the category entered).

2. Color slides may be either 35mm or 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches. The entrant's name, address and the category being entered must appear on each slide.
3. The judges reserve the right to reassign entries from one category to another.
4. All entries must be properly packaged. If a self-addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed, entries will be returned. However, Maclean's assumes no liability for loss or damage.
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Olympic survival

Your article *The Tormented Olympics* (Cover, May 22) rightly comes to the inescapable conclusion that for the Games to continue, they must be held at a permanent and neutral site. Amid all the rhetoric following the Soviet announcement of nonparticipation in the 1984 Los Angeles Games, from suggestions to ban the bographers to ending the Games, there has emerged only one voice of reason—the recommendation reiterated by President Constantine Karamanlis of Greece, calling for the establishment of the Olympic Games as an international site in Greece. As economics and politics dominate the modern Olympics, the Games have been subjected more and more to circumstances that threaten both the Olympic ideal and the Games themselves. Those outside pressures will not allow these Games to last on the 20th century, but the basic reform of establishing them as a permanent international site is immediately undertaken by the International Olympic Committee (IOC). That site should be in Greece, the cradle of origin of the Games. Such a permanent site would take the Games out of national enervity and could be a viable business operation, open year-round for world games of other classes, such as the World Student Games. It could function between Olympics as the world centre for sports medicine and training of world specialists in sports administration, coaching and therapy. The IOC must be urged to take this step, not only to preserve the Olympic ideals of international friendship, understanding and goodwill, but, at-



Forch beams an international site.

dead, for the very survival of the modern Games beyond their 100th anniversary in 1996.

—FRANK J. PATRICK
President, Canadian Committee to Return Olympic Games to Greece Inc.
Toronto

The 1984 Games were affected not by one boycott but by two. The Israeli omission of the Gaza Strip resulted in the withdrawal of Egypt, Lebanon and Iraq. Avery Brundage, then IOC president, noting what happened, noted what is the true meaning of the Games. The Olympics are competitions between individuals and not nations. This is what the politicians failed to understand. If the events of 1984 result in the ultimate death of the Games, then would not result in the death of international sports. World championship events would still be held, but will never capture the world's imagination and give the prestige that is the modern Olympic movement.

—ROBERT THOMAS TAKANAKI
Weston, Ont.

It is sad to think that world leaders of any country would use the Olympic Games for their own political purposes. It is for this reason that I cannot agree with the editor's opinion that the format of the Games needs changing. (From the Editor's Desk, May 22), but perhaps the thinking of our world leaders does.

—L.J. ROBERTSON
Brossardville, Ont.

I was annoyed at your coverage of the Olympic boycott. We blame the Soviets for bringing politics into the Games. But perhaps we should consider our boycott of the Moscow Olympics and be less self-righteous.

—R.M.P. NUNAN
Lansdown, Sask.

APPOINTED

APPOINTED: Justice Gerald Le Dain, 50, to the Supreme Court of Canada (page 32).

APPOINTED: Kenneth Taylor, 45, as senior vice-president of corporate-government relations for New York-based Nabors Nevada Inc. Taylor, who led the "Canadian oyster" during the U.S. hostage crisis in Iran, embarking a 30-year diplomatic career in January after completing his last posting as Canadian consul general in New York. "It was time for a change," he said. "I had a good time representing Canada—sometimes in a conventional way, sometimes in unorthodox ways."

APPOINTED: Bettie Hewes, 62, a 10-year veteran of Edmonton city council and a longtime Liberal as chairman of the giant Canadian National Railways. Married to an Edmonton engineer and the mother of four grown children, Hewes, who has no previous railway experience, will be the first woman to head a major Crown corporation. She succeeds fellow Alberta Jack Horner.

DEED: George Franklin, 59, former federal cabinet minister and retired major-general, in Victoria, following a stroke. One of the most decorated officers in the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the First World War, Franklin was defence minister from 1957 to 1960 and British Columbia's lieutenant-governor from 1966 to 1968. Born in England, he enlisted in the Canadian Mounted Rifles in 1915. Franklin was awarded the Victoria Cross, the Commonwealth's highest decoration for bravery, for heroic action at Passchendaele.

WOUNDED: Nicaraguan rebel leader Efraim Pastora (Commander Rebel), when a bomb exploded at the two-story wooden building in La Penca, Nicaragua, where he was holding a news service for foreign journalists. The powerful blast killed U.S. freelance reporter Linda Foster, wife of Associated Press Central American correspondent Joseph Foster, Costa Rican television newsmaster Jesus Quintanilla and one of Pastora's Revolutionary Democratic Alliance (ARE) guerrillas. Pastora's supporters rushed him to a private clinic in nearby San José, Costa Rica, and later flew to Venezuela.

DEED: Penny Leask, widow of the former Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, Bern Leask, who died in March in Ottawa. Mrs. Leask, who was in her early 30s, had been ill for several years.

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Thoughts on Canadian identity

I applaud Barbara Amiel's May 14 column, "Canada and the sense of nation," and agree that the government should be promoting the idea of a Canadian identity. Since the government's bilingualism and multiculturalism policies have not been the unifying force we've promised, I think one of the first steps should be for people in the media to stop using the offensive labels of anglophone and francophone and not make references to hypocritical Canadians.

—SAN BROCKTON,
Toronto

Barbara Amiel provides no evidence for the theory that gradual immigration minimizes inter-cultural tensions by facilitating assimilation. In fact, her very first example of historic canbines is a blatant distortion of history based on solid, clearly verifiable evidence of assimilation by anglophone Jews being assimilated into Canbines in the hope that they would slowly merge and lose their identity. Anglos are not assimilating into Canbines. Their assimilation for Jews to "divest themselves of certain beliefs."

—BOB WACHOBERT,
Montreal

Whenever a discussion on the use of languages in Canada is opened we are referred to other countries and other countries (4) provincial affairs, Letters, May 7). Canada is not Europe, and the development of Canada does not parallel the development of Switzerland. Except for full-blooded indigenous people, we are all immigrants here or descendants of immigrants. The U.S. National Commission on Bilingualism in Education recently recommended that funding on the teaching of languages other than English be curtailed and that the funds be directed to teaching non-English-speaking students English in this environment if you cannot use English, you are not educated. You cannot participate.

—CS JOHN,
Calgary

No oil and gas for Cadillac

In Canada's ventures into U.S. markets (Pellew-ay, May 7) you said that "Vancouver's Dams Development Corp. and Toronto's Cadillac Fairview Corp. invested heavily in land and oil and gas properties in the United States." For Cadillac Fairview we can state unequivocally that we are not and have never invested in oil and gas properties in the United States, and to our knowledge neither has Dams. Regarding the next item, which states that "Cadillac Fairview abandoned a \$21-million down-

payment on a Manhattan property, defaulting on its \$44-million mortgage," this, too, is wrong. The transaction with this New York was a real-estate sale. Real-estate financing is a common occurrence in the United States, and companies enter into such agreements knowing, on both sides, that the purchaser can walk away at any time without penalty other than handing back the property or the assets that had been purchased via a mortgage mortgage or finance note. Under this type of financing there is no such thing as a default. What happened to Cadillac Fairview was that the asset, in this case the land, was taken back by the vendor, and, as you stated quite correctly, that down payment of \$21 million was "left on the table."

—DEE FETLOCK,
Director of Public Relations,
Cadillac Fairview Corp. Ltd.,
Toronto

□ Melanson's repeats the error.

Placing the blame for chaos

It is good to know that the elected government has taken charge in British Columbia (Comment, cols. 10-11—again, Canada, May 7). Many of us had wondered about that—about who was getting tough, that is. We saw three guys in Vancouver showing the workers a round, stopping their trucks and slashing their tires. We see these pulp union guys trying to stop the International Woodworkers of America people from going to work in the lumber mills. And I thought it was union bosses behind all this. How can I have been so stupid?

—IAN GARR,
Victoria

The sagging safety net

You do not have to be a member of the business establishment to accept the view of the Business Council on National Issues. ("The power of Big Business," Business Watch, May 14). All you need is a strong distaste for both government waste and the massive debt burden that it is building. The way to best inflation, high interest rates and the unemployment that they bring is to attack the prime enemy. Unless the deficit becomes our top priority, we will soon land in a safety net supported only by the floor.

—KEITH HANAHAN,
Milton, Ont.

Please to dead ends

Your May 14 Canada article The challenge by the West says that Liberal leadership candidates "plan to embrace the disenchanted West." Ironically, this is followed by an article about the CANADIAN (The high cost of CANADA, Business/Economy), in which an Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd. spokesman in-

quired as saying that the Crown corporation is "scrutinizing to dig up any kind of business." Indeed, since the Liberal government is literally "digging up" issues in eastern Manitoba in the form of a major underground radon, five-waste test facility. This controversial \$100-million, 1,000-foot-deep shaft, under construction only 100 km northeast of Winnipeg, is a testament to the ineffectiveness of government and its inability to conserve money, and requests for public hearings have all fallen on deaf Liberal ears. If our political leaders really wanted to change, their first priority would be to directly involve people in decisions that affect their lives.

—ALAN SHARP,
Winnipeg

An equation for parole

Lydia Barron is in error (A criminal's equation, Letters, April 30) in believing that "all federal prisoners not serving a life or indefinite sentence must be released after one-third of their sentence. There is no evaluation of good behavior." A prisoner serving a fixed term can earn remission from day to day under a complex evaluation procedure, that is credited to him at the end of each month. If he was sentenced before Oct. 18, 1977, he may be eligible for credit remission that he has not forfeited for misconduct. He can forfeit for misconduct remission earned after that date. The total of all remission cannot exceed one-third of his sentence. Many prisoners do not acquire as much as that. When he reaches a day in his sentence when the number of days of remission still to be credited equals the number of days remaining in his sentence, he is entitled to be released under mandatory supervision by a parole supervisor, on conditions prescribed by the National Parole Board, for the remainder of his sentence. The board may, and often does, revoke mandatory release and return the prisoner to prison for all or part of the balance of his term.

—RUSSELL,
Kingston, Ont.

Facing the facts

I was interested to read your article about myself in the May 7 People section. My friends I hear that at no time was I mentioned to your writer that Patrick Fawcett paid \$400 per parcel session. The amount was that Boston clients spend \$200 to \$400. At no time was Fawcett's name mentioned in this report.

—DAVID S. REARLY,
Toronto

Fondle an American's view

As a resident of both Calgary and Saskatchewan for several years in the 1960s, I deplore the "American View" being fostered on my former neighbors by a

written from the left-wing. Wednesday 11 is not, as Paul Browning suggests (Panda and the unifying spirit, An American View, May 7), the "Napoleonic invasion" of the American Right who established a self-righteous with a "great reward" (Jesse Fawcett) as a daily snack of U.S. foreign policy but a pack of scheming revolutionaries from the Left. On Wednesday Now that the middle-aged sex kitten/prostitute has abandoned that there is far less gain to be made in discussion of commerce with her "True spirit" than in books, designer clothes and exercise facilities, Browning would

have us (fruit public commentary in her own) suit contractors rather than her politics. Well, if the U.S. mainstream partially disrupts Fawcett's manuscript review of commerce while learning that it, too, has freedom of speech, it will have been almost worth the price.

—PHILIP VAN WACHOBERT,
Spring, Texas

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DATeline: HAMELIN

The Pied Piper mystery

By Peter Lewis

For the 60,000 residents of the West German city of Hameln, time has played the legend of the Pied Piper clean of drama, making it little more than a quaint anecdote which soothes the local tourism industry. But for historians the long-ago events in Hameln present an enduring enigma. The only established fact of the Hameln riddle is a terse inscription that ap-

pears several weeks in the city's picturesque Old Town: "In the year 1284, on the 26th of June, 130 children born in Hameln were abducted by a piper dressed in many colors who led them towards the hills last forever." That testimony to a medieval event kidnapping now supports a mountain of lore that city officials will raise later this month to mark the 700th anniversary of the day when Dr. Rattenfänger, the Germans call the rat-catching Pied Piper, led all the children away to oblivion.



Later-day piper in Hameln: Scholars debate theories to explain where the children went

Most historians dismiss the theory that rats were involved in the real piper story. They say that the story of the rats' removal and the city officials' refusal to pay was tied to the disappearance of Hameln's children only in later times to provide a handy moral about greed. Said Norbert Humberg, curator of the Pied Piper Museum in Hameln: "The big riddle does not concern inventions like rats, but what happened to the children and who the Pied Piper was." The only clue to the man's identity is a 14th-century manuscript by the monk Heinrich of Herford, who described him as a "lad of 30 years, handsome and extremely well dressed, with a silver pipe."

But experts with varying degrees of credentialed have advanced no fewer than 30 elaborate theories to explain the events over the years. Most of them are fanciful—including one that suggested that the youngsters walked

down their up and closed behind them. Most historians dismiss the theory that rats were involved in the real piper story. They say that the story of the rats' removal and the city officials' refusal to pay was tied to the disappearance of Hameln's children only in later times to provide a handy moral about greed. Said Norbert Humberg, curator of the Pied Piper Museum in Hameln: "The big riddle does not concern inventions like rats, but what happened to the children and who the Pied Piper was." The only clue to the man's identity is a 14th-century manuscript by the monk Heinrich of Herford, who described him as a "lad of 30 years, handsome and extremely well dressed, with a silver pipe."



Great caviar deserves a silent partner.

through a tunnel to Tsongshans, 1,200 km to the northwest in what is now Romania. Still, Hamberg, for one, has reserved the logical explanations down to four in a book as the legend, which he published in April. The first line of reasoning was that the children perished accidentally after a bridge collapsed under them or when an earthquake struck. But there was record of a major quake in or around Hamelin at any time in the 13th century.

Another theory, first put forward by the 17th-century German philosopher Gottfried Wilhelm von Leibniz, was that someone led the 130 children away to take part in a children's crusade to the Holy Land. Sacrament for the crusade was common in medieval Germany, but the latest recorded sacrament in Hamelin was in 1312, 70 years too early. A third explanation, which a PhD student advanced last year, is that the children succumbed to a plague in Hamelin and that survivors, who feared reports of the event would hurt the town's milling industry, concealed the loss by inventing the Pied Piper story.

But the bluest theory—and the one that Hamberg supports—is that the Pied Piper recruited Hamelin's children to relocate victims' land in what is now Poland and Czechoslovakia. Historians have established that agents searched Germany during the period to find would-be emigrants to the east. One local scholar, Hans Dobbertin, said that the children's trick ended when they drowned in a shipwreck while crossing the Baltic. Others maintain that they reached their destination and produced families which still bear names from the Hamelin area. At the same time, Hamberg does not take the historic reference to "children's" literally. He said that the term could have been used in the wider sense to signify the native sons of Hamelin—including able-bodied men and women.

The victims of the 13th century in Hamelin do not contain any references to the town's event that made the town famous—the disappearance at Hamelin's walls date from the 10th century. That fact has led scholars to speculate that the townspeople were embarrassed when legend began to attribute the children's disappearance to their ancestors' greed, and that they destroyed the records because they were evidence of their shame. But 20th-century Hamelin feels no shame over the Pied Piper. Indeed, now that the tragedy has lost its sting, most Hamelin residents do not want to be provided with a solution to the 700-year-old riddle. Said city hall aide Rolf Wilhelm: "Our numbers, for one, has thrived on the mystery for ages. Solve it and you take away our usual ticket. But worse for Hamelin, you rob it of its singularity." □



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The costs of collaboration

In February, 1981, when a jury of U.S. marines officers in Camp Lejeune near Jacksonville, N.C., found Pvt. First Class Robert Garwood guilty of having collaborated with the enemy, he became the only American to be sentenced as a traitor in the Vietnam War. But his punishment was relatively

light. The sentence could have been death, but because his lawyer argued successfully that Garwood was "battered" by a need of psychiatric care after 14 years "incarcerated by death" (a somewhat different Viet Cong prisoner-of-war camp), the jury ordered the minimum sentence: dishonorable discharge,

denial of the rank of private and forfeiture of back pay. Garwood, 38, works for the minimum wage of \$3.25 an hour pumping gas in northern Virginia. He is still unwilling to talk about the events that gained him personal security in a serious war.

Garwood's ordeal began in Indianapolis in 1963 when he was a shy 17-year-old with a history of family problems and delinquency and the marines recruited him from a detention home. Two years later he was assigned to Vietnam. On Sept. 26, 1968, the Viet Cong captured him in the Dakang region, and he was not seen again until 1969. His captors initially beat and tortured him and made him live in a filthy bamboo cage on a starvation diet of rice. But eventually he learned the Vietnamese language and he slipped into the Viet Cong culture. Witnesses told the court martial that during his final years in Vietnam Garwood wore a Viet Cong uniform, carried weapons and acted as a translator. He was placed in charge of other Americans, they said, and no Americans he abused them. In return, his captors gave him better food and living conditions.

When the war ended, Garwood stayed in Hanoi. But in 1979 he passed a note to a visiting Paneth's businessman saying that he wanted to go home. When he returned to the United States to face some charges, witnesses who remembered him were so outspoken in their accusations that senior marine officers decided to charge him with the greater offense of collaboration.

Garwood has had three offers to make a score based on his life—and Hollywood sources say that Dustin Hoffman is interested in the role—but Garwood has refused to re-narrate. Among those who know him best now are authors Dennis Spear and Winston Green, who published a 1983 book, *Conversations With the Enemy: Sold Groom: Bob's Life in the Limbo*. He owes about \$40,000 in legal expenses for his defense and has no way of paying it off. He is almost as much a prisoner now as he was in Vietnam.

Garwood is still fighting the U.S. government for \$271,000 which he says is owed him in back pay for the time he spent as a Viet Cong prisoner. But legal sources say that he has little chance of ever getting the money. Spearer said Garwood could land a much higher-paying job if he was prepared to use his knowledge of the Vietnamese language and culture. "But Bobbie doesn't want that," said Spearer. "When he got home he began to search for a lost America. And for him the gas station—where kids still hang around fixing up old cars and talking the way they did when he was in it—is a lighthouse of sanity."

—WILLIAM LOWMEYER in Washington.

Fighting back the fumes

Wendy Carpenter, 31, of Pascher Creek in southwestern Alberta says that for most of her life she has feared emissions from a nearby Shell Canada Services, now natural-gas processing plant. She suspects that the sulphur dioxide and other trace gases that the plant emits after a refining process has stripped deadly hydrogen sulphide from the gas are responsible for two of her three children's ruben and respiratory problems. And she worries about the long-term effects of exposure. For five years she and her neighbors have complained to government, industry and regulatory boards. But the residents say that most agencies have dismissed them as simply intransigent. Then hundreds of other Albertans who live near coal-gas wells or processing plants began complaining as well—and recent government and Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board (ERCB) decisions indicate that the concerns may be well founded.

Residents of Pascher Creek welcomed the January announcement of an \$8-million, provincially sponsored program that will investigate the long-term health effects of the gases. The study, said Carpenter, is "a step in the right direction. It will show one way or the other whether there is anything to be concerned about." And on April 26, in the west central region of the province, the ERCB drafted tough regulations, including mandatory emergency evacuation plans, for companies planning to drill for shale gas gas.

The regulations are a result of a 1982 blowout at an oil sands Canada well at Lepidolite. It produced clouds of environmental and potentially dangerous gases which drifted as far as Edmonton, 130 km northwest, and cost \$10 to \$12 million to control. Gerald Delaney, vice-chairman of the ERCB, said that the 68-day blowout led to an increased awareness among Albertans of the possible dangers of sour gas.

The increase in public pressure has led to more complicated public hearings for the ERCB and extra expense for many oil companies. Recently the ERCB ordered Enbridge Resources Canada to install an extra \$14 million worth of equipment to reduce emissions from one of its seven processing plants. And even municipal governments are feeling the pressure. On Feb. 14, the Foothills planning commission, which serves an area south of Calgary, approved Canadian Occidental's plans for a \$130-mil-

lion plant with the provision that it may shut the plant down if research shows that emissions are harmful.

The company appealed the shutdown condition, and the Foothills municipal council struck it down. But it was a clear indication of the extremes to which people living near the gas plants

are prepared to go. David Evans, a Calgary community consultant, says that there has been a "dramatic" increase in public awareness. Added DeBerry: "I can remember the first hearing we ever had in a six-year period. There was 20 years ago, and the only people there were ourselves, the applicant and someone from the government's environmental department. Nowadays people are far more educated." But education is costly, and Wendy Carpenter and her children may be among those who have had to pay the price.

—GILLIAN STEWARD in Calgary.



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COLUMN

Pornography as a feminist tool



By Barbara Arriol

Theolina McCormack has been a professor of sociology at York University for 21 years and has been publishing in academic journals since 1964. She has had extensive experience in research work, ranging from such positions as senior director, Laboratory for Social Research at Northwestern University in Evanston, Ill., to study director, Allan Memorial Institute of psychiatry at McGill.

Theolina McCormack is also a feminist. She is author of a proposal for a women's sex channel as well as numerous papers on women's concerns. So it was not surprising that Doris Anderson would ask her to work on the report she was authoring—namely, the March, 1984, report of the Task Force on Public Violence against Women and Children, commissioned by the Metropolitan Toronto Board of Commissioners of Police and chaired by lawyer N. Jane Pepine.

The report was all part of the hand-wringing of our times, what is said to be an increasing incidence of violence against women and a concern about the link between pornography and violence. McCormack was assigned to the subcommittee on pornography and sex stereotyping. At an early meeting of the committee, views were sought about the relationship between pornography and violence. Prof McCormack explained that, deplorable though pornography was, as far as the known research had not established any link between the two.

This worry-wartiness might have seemed some of our tamest, more hard-line feminist, for whom it is a shackle that he held every violent assault on females but a copy of Hustler Anyway, a few meetings later a chap named David Scott showed up. Scott, who came with a fax message from Watson College, Ind., did not have a list of publications to his name, or anything else to qualify him as an expert on pornography and violence. What he did have was a great deal of community involvement in activities deploring the link between pornography and violence. Anyway, his qualifications didn't seem to matter because, when questioned, Doris Anderson thought he was a psychologist, so did Jane Pepine.

Meanwhile, McCormack studied the research on pornography and violence and presented the subcommittee with a paper titled "Making Sense of Research

on Pornography." It concluded that no link has been proved between pornography and violence. The worst thing McCormack knew, David Scott had done a bibliography on the subject (drawing heavily on current experiments in behavioral modification theory) which favored his point of view. When McCormack, since receiving Anderson's first draft of the report, she noted Anderson had said that research on the link between porn and violence was "inconclusive." McCormack felt uneasy but decided to go along with it. Then she received a copy of the final report which included David Scott's bibliography and stated that the conclusions were inescapable: "Violent and aggressive pornography is a direct contributor to violent and aggressive behavior.... The weight of the scientific evidence is such that this Task Force recommends active steps to limit and control violent and aggressive pornography." Following

'All the task force had to do was suppress some evidence and replace it with the evidence of choice'

was a list of amendments to be made to the Criminal Code, including one that was virtually a license to censor almost anything feminists did not like, whether or not it included violence and sex.

What happened here? According to the feminists, these reforms were taken in order to fight violent pornography and kiddie porn. But the answer is misleading since the Criminal Code already outlawed both. The real reason is that pornography is the key that opens up the door to legislative pressure from which the government will be empowered to permeate every branch of the arts and entertainment industry and use them as a tool for feminist propaganda to remake the values of this society. To do such a thing under normal circumstances would be impossible, but to do it in the name of eliminating vile pornography is far simpler.

The game was given away a couple of weeks ago by Communications Minister Frances Poir and Status of Women Minister Judy Kruk in a joint statement. They announced the intention to give the CBC broader powers to shut down

stations that broadcast pornography or discuss pornography programs. They explained that, under the proposed legislation, broadcasters who showed programs that discriminated on the basis of race, national or ethnic origin, color, sex, religion, age or mental or physical disability could lose their licenses.

Since neither any censorship programs have not discriminated against blacks or any other group for several decades, it is apparent that this is a new meaning of the word "discrimination." Some time ago there were concerns in Canadian schools in which children were required to recite such things as fairy tales, making sure that the process did not marry the prince but a hunchback. Now we are going to give the government the power to make these concerns a mandatory part of our culture. Our feminists will outlaw nasty pornography (fine with me) and any program that shows the happiness of a traditional marriage unless the wife is agitating for a "heterosexual" penis and the husband waddles dishes.

The feminists are like the Moral Majority in that each would cheerfully use the government to make illegal every bit of art or entertainment that insufficiently reflects their views of how people ought to live. Both extremes feel that their ideas reflect "positive values." In promoting the new legislation, Frances Poir said, "This is not a censorship bill, it's a positive one to promote positive values." No doubt, the CBC producer would be told that in his show the "positive" roles should be played by women or the handicapped—to have a white male in the lead will become "discriminatory."

To make the broadcast of feminist propaganda mandatory is a huge task that could not be done without slipping it in under the guise of fighting pornography and violence. And in order to show that link, all that had to be done was to suppress some scientific evidence and replace it with the evidence of choice—however false and misleading.

Feminists should open their eyes. They assume, when they push the government into action and enable it through new legislative tools to interfere in every form of entertainment, that it is always their message that the government will promote. One day they may be in for a rude awakening. If you live by the censor, you die by the censor. There are better and safer ways to play out the message than the route Doris Anderson et al seem to have taken.

Entering the homestretch



Christie Johnston; Murray after withdrawal from race, then to couple's dialogue

by Carol Goss

At a busy disquietude step Turner's on Turner nearly 1,600 young Liberals paraded last week and waited to shake hands with leadership hopeful John Turner. Some 1,100 fed below in a waterfront park, 500 more party members attended a rally. Economic Development Minister Don Johnston, while several blocks away Energy Minister Jean Chrétien and his supporters on the previous evening had dined at a \$15-a-plate fund-raiser for Turner's director of campaign operations, Bill Lee. It all added up to "the great fun of politics." But behind the merry-making, tension was rapidly building as the campaign for the Liberal leadership entered the final stretch leading to next week's convention close crunch in Ottawa.

For the most part, the seven contenders for Prime Trudeau's job wound up their cross-country travels last week. After taking part in the last of five regional policy debates in Toronto last Sunday, the candidates planned to make only a few short forays into Ontario and Quebec and spend the rest of this week on the telephone explaining details and working on their convention speeches.

Last week the candidates sat a whirlwind pace. Christie, whose organizers

calculated that he has personally met about two-third of the 1,500 personal delegates, made 22 stops in six days in a tour that stretched from Prince George, B.C., to Halifax. Chrétien, who is considered to be in second place after the pace-setting Turner on terms of delegate support, was buoyed by a poll last week indicating that he was the most popular leadership candidate among dedicated Liberal voters. The survey, conducted by the Montreal-based Centre des Recherches sur l'Opinion Publique (CROP) and published in the Montreal newspaper *Le Presse*, indicated that Chrétien had the support of 40 per cent of the Liberal voters, while Turner was the choice of 38 per cent.

The CROP poll gave Turner reason to celebrate as well. A different segment of the survey, published in *Toronto's Globe and Mail*, stated that the Canadian electorate as a whole rated Turner as having the best chance of defeating Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney. The poll also showed that among Canadians of all political persuasions, Turner was the top choice for Liberal leader. The Toronto

lawyer, who usually refuses to comment on polls, observed that Liberals are "coming out of the woodwork. They are responding to what I am saying." Despite the hectic pace of a 15-stop tour through British Columbia (where he made a courtesy visit to his childhood home in Rossland) Alberta and Northern Ontario, Turner seemed to be enjoying himself. "I have had a good education in the past 30 or 40 weeks," he told a breakfast meeting in Edmonton. Then, in Thunder Bay, Ont., he promised to serve as Opposition leader if Mulroney's Tories win the next election. The Liberal's prospects received a boost last week when a Gallup poll showed them with 46 per cent of decided voters and the Conservatives with 40 per cent.

The polls offered considerably less individual encouragement for contenders who trust Turner and Chrétien in the leadership race. Johnston, Justice Minister Marc Macdonald, Indian Affairs Minister John Manos and Employment Minister John Roberts all continued to claim third place in the race. But while the CROP poll reported that Johnston is the third choice for Liberal leader among both Liberals and voters as a whole, none of the second-tier candidates had more than three per cent of the support of either group.

In the meantime, the seventh leadership candidate—the Independent Agriculture Minister Eugene Whelan—found himself embroiled in controversy last week. Whelan told a reporter that he always was his trademark green Stetson because "A man should always wear a hat, to summarize the man will read your beliefs if you don't wear a hat. That's one reason they have few jobs in Africa. They don't wear hats."

Whelan subsequently claimed that his remarks had been misinterpreted. But it was left to Pierre Trudeau, who last week attended what was probably his last regular meeting with the Liberal caucus, to fend off demands in Parliament for Whelan's resignation. Whelan, explained Trudeau, "is a good, sound human being," who must have been speaking "tongue in cheek" when he uttered the apparent racial slur. ☐



The Turner commitment

John Turner is cheerful about his role as the *unofficial favorite* in the race for the Liberal leadership, June 16. But he admits that his return to public life has been a challenge. In the month and last interview with the candidates, Turner discussed his politics and plans with the magazine's senior editors.

McGowan: Do you have a first-ballot victory chance?

Turner: We will have to ask the delegates. We will have a majority sooner or later.

McGowan: How can you prevent yourself from a new man with a fresh face when you have half of Prime Minister Trudeau's cabinet endorsing you?

Turner: Nobody supporting me has asked for a commitment, nor has any commitment been given. After the convention I have to present an image to the country that is new and is fresh and responds to the country's urge for change.

McGowan: What will you do at the convention of other candidates after their support?

Turner: There were no deals in 1980 and there will be no deals in 1984.

McGowan: Why have you returned your corporate directorships?

Turner: I am not arrogant enough to presume upon the distance made by the Liberal caucus or June 16. I have a duty until then to pretend what I have built up for my family during the past 16 years. If the delegates elect me leader of the Liberal party, then all of my connections, including my partnership in my law firm, will be immediately surrendered. I have not asked upon my opponents to surrender their websites.

McGowan: Do you think current rules regarding cabinet members to declare their business interests are adequate?

Turner: It is very important that you do not make it so difficult for men and women to enter, and get out of, public life that you cannot attract any of them. I can see the need for a restriction on ministers not lobbying the federal government for a year after leaving. But not joining a firm that has business with the federal government or got a grant from the federal government? It cannot be overridable. Anybody who goes into Parliament without a conflict of interest of some sort has been a success.

McGowan: If you do not win the leadership, will you run as a Liberal candidate?

Turner: That depends on the convention. I would have with the new leader and what he had in mind for me.

McGowan: If you lost the election on Liberal leader, how long would you stay around?

Turner: My commitment is to stay as long as the Liberal party decides that I am useful. It is not a short-term commitment. **McGowan:** What would you do to make Parliament more relevant to the average Canadian?

Turner: All the major debates should take place in Parliament, all the major announcements should be made from Parliament. I would want my ministers to be responsible in Parliament and I



Turner: "You enter with a heart"

would want to enhance the role of a member of Parliament.

McGowan: What changes would you make to the Prime Minister's Office?

Turner: I think that the Prime Minister's Office can be pared down. Over a number of years we have been moving to a presidential style of government without checks and balances.

McGowan: How are you different from Conservative Leader Brian Mulroney?

Turner: He is moving into Liberal territory. I am a mainstream Liberal. I believe in free enterprise with a heart, a

mixed economy with a social net. I have had a lot of experience in the political process and my wife has been judged. **McGowan:** How would you restore business confidence? **Turner:** Most and women in business—small or large—must feel that the rules are predictable and that they are given enough room to so that the entrepreneurial spirit can flourish. **McGowan:** Would you increase taxes or cut social programs to reduce the deficit?

Turner: There should be no tax increase in the short run, because now is not the time to do it, nor is it a time to drastically reduce the deficit. I have given a commitment that the deficit will not be cut out of the budget, the deficit, the unemployed, the ill, the aged. But it can be done with a better equilibrium, essentially, of revenue and expenditures.

McGowan: Would a Turner government be more actively engaged in world affairs, and where would that happen?

Turner: My fundamental priority is to lead this country back into a strong economy, jobs, confidence, more harmony within our borders. Externally, it is seeing what Canada can do in adjustment and trade. Whatever our aspirations are needed, I am a Peacekeeper. If Canada can make a useful contribution, I will initiate it.

McGowan: Where you really coming back or just a comfortable feeling?

Turner: My initial appearance was very good. But as I become more acquainted with the issues and more familiar with the terrain, I am becoming what people expect of me.

McGowan: You do not seem to be as comfortable with the press as you did some years ago. After the press blitzed, or even just you?

Turner: I find the press far more confrontational than it was. There is necessarily an adversarial side. As a minister or Prime Minister I will attempt to orchestrate the news to support the thrust of the government. Your job is to pierce that—and I respect that.

McGowan: There is a high degree of publicity in this campaign. Is this a satisfactory feature for leadership candidates who are going to inherit the chief officer of the land?

Turner: The delegates do not expect more. The delegates expect to know the general directions in which one wants to proceed and the general philosophic thrust. They do not expect a blueprint or a manifesto.

McGowan: There is a perception that your government is different from the Prime Minister's. Is that different?

Turner: It is up to you to compare what I have said with what he has said and done. I have said what I said because I believe in it. ☐



McDermott (second from left), Carr (right) with CLC vice-presidents solidarity

Labor's new militant stand

When 2,350 delegates attended Montreal's 41st annual Congress for the biennial convention of the Canadian Labour Congress (CLC), the banner, United Toward a Working Recovery, was largely an expression of hope for solidarity. The umbrella organization representing two million Canadian workers met amid grumbling over the leadership of president Denis McDermott and arguments over the best tactics to improve wages and working conditions eroded by the recession. Still, after five days of meetings last week the delegates looking over continents of varying political viewpoints seemed almost appropriate. McDermott was another two-year term in the \$75,000-a-year office, the CLC agreed to limit unemployment by campaigning for a shorter workweek without any pay cuts, and members transformed the CLC's executive council by guaranteeing women as 35 vice-presidents (at large) positions.

That Senator breakthrough on the quota solidified the growing clout of women within the CLC, where they represent 35 per cent of the membership. But it was only one indication of a desire for change. In addition, militant delegates who CLC endorsement of a shorter work-

week and no compulsory overtime as the first step in creating jobs for 1.5 million unemployed Canadians. Among those pushing the CLC to a tougher economic position was Robert White, Canadian director of the United Auto Workers, and Jean-Charles Parrot, head of the Canadian Union of Postal Workers. Like Parrot, White will make expansion of the work force as loose when his 100,000-member union begins bargaining this fall, but he admits that the shorter workweek alone will not solve the unemployment problem.

The CLC's renewed militancy was a solid rebuke to McDermott, who has held the president's job since 1976. He won reelection without a challenge even though influential labor leaders have criticized him privately for timid, unengaged leadership and expected that he give way to Shirley Carr, a Canadian

Parrot (unsuccessfully)



Union of Public Employees (CPEU) representative. As the newly elected secretary-treasurer, she is now the second-making CLC executive and is likely to become the first woman—and public service union member—to lead the organization. Just before the convention opened, Parrot described McDermott as arrogant and criticized him for advocating closer links be-

tween the CLC and the New Democratic Party. But in Montreal the delegates gave McDermott a standing ovation when he urged them to support the new, adding that workers who voted for the Liberals and Conservatives were like "chickens who cast their lot with Col. Sanders." As for Parrot, he opened a chance to continue as a vice-president on an establishment slate endorsed by McDermott. Instead, Parrot ran as an independent and lost by 111 votes.

But despite the newfound solidarity that led to McDermott's reelection and increased representation for women, the CLC still has pressing problems to solve. Since 1976 the percentage of union members in Canada affiliated to the congress has dropped to 50.5 per cent from 52.4 per cent. That decline is largely due to the 1980 break-

away of building-trades members, who left the CLC to form the 300,000-member Canadian Federation of Labour over jurisdictional disputes. But while the congress is anxious to recruit new members who are being to independent labor organizations—including employees, nurses and teachers' federations—its own ranks are proving to be barren to increased membership. They currently require all unions joining the national body to affiliate with CLC unions that represent workers in the same occupation. A policy meant to prevent the proliferation of unions in the same field, McDermott has pointed out that the new CLC executive will try to solve that problem in the near future, although it will likely be easier to add unions that have never been in the CLC than win back organizations that broke away from the congress.

The jurisdiction problem is still a second-order issue to the CLC's determined to present employers with a harder line in contract negotiations. And many union leaders agree that it is the employers' turn to be flexible. "They must show their goodwill to us," said Jeffrey Rose, president of 300,000-member CLC and a CLC vice-president. "You cannot sit down with someone whose past positions have indicated they are going to try to kill you." McDermott showed Rose's solidarity in an address to delegates. "The next two years are going to be rough and tough," he declared. "But I say to our adversaries, 'You can't see us out' yet." After two years of being on the defensive, obviously CLC members are convinced that the times are ripe for a counterattack.

—ANDREW WILSON SMITH, with Mark Bradley. Doug is Montreal

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OPERATION OVERLORD

By Ross Laver

The Normandy beaches are tranquil and barren now, a vast, apolitic memorial to the death and the glory of June 6, 1944. Along the rugged cliffs the remains of German pillboxes, their roofs crumpled and aimed menacingly out to sea, are the only evidence of that gray, bleak morning when 155,000 Allied soldiers waded ashore through machine-gun and artillery fire to begin the liberation of Europe from Adolf Hitler's Third Reich. But for the thousands of U.S., British and Canadian veterans who are returning to Normandy this week to mark the 50th anniversary of D-Day, the memories of war remain permanently etched: the fear and exhilaration that they felt when they first hit that windswept beach, the terrifying fury of the battle that engulfed them, the sickening horror of seeing a friend blown apart by a shellburst.

Milestones: Along with the private remembrances, there will be an unprecedented burst of public tributes to the men who took part in the Allied invasion. To mark the anniversary, French President François Mitterrand has invited dignitaries from each of the former Allied countries to Normandy to attend an elaborate series of ceremonies and re-enactments of the beachhead battles—all televised live in Canada by the major networks. Among the guests: Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau, President Ronald Reagan, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip, who will cross the English Channel in the royal yacht, *Britannia*. Closer to home, veterans will take part in dozens of smaller ceremonies all over North America, reliving their experiences as young men in such historic regiments as "Dorothy's Queen's Own Rifles, the Royal Winnipeg Rifles and Le Régiment de la Chaudière de Lévis, Que. At the same time, there will be renewed interest in the mistakes and failures of the invasion, many of which are reviewed and documented in a series of new books on the Normandy campaign published to coincide with the anniversary (page 34).

Along with the dignitaries, there are thousands of other



From its inception the massive Allied invasion of Normandy was a gamble of the highest order

visitors in France this week. They are veterans and ordinary tourists paying their respects to the 155,000 Allied soldiers who died or suffered injuries in the three-month Battle of Normandy. For some Canadian veterans the experience will be a rare opportunity to relive their steps during Operation Overlord, the greatest amphibious and airborne military operation in history. For the rest, the anniversary will be a time to reflect on the epic deeds of the leaders, whose courage and determination in defense of democracy reversed the tide of the Second World War and ensured the destruction of the empire that Hitler had vowed would last a thousand years.

Still, from its inception the Allied invasion was a gamble of the highest order. Four years earlier, Britain had suffered a humiliating defeat at German hands, forcing it to evacuate 335,000 British, French and Belgian troops from the beaches at Dunkirk just before the collapse of France. Then, on May 18, 1942, an attacking force of Canadians from the 2nd Infantry Division landed on the beaches of Dieppe only to be cut down by entrenched German gunners. Of the 4,963 Canadians who took part in that tragic raid, 907 died and 1,946 were taken prisoner.

The lessons of Dunkirk and Dieppe were not lost on the Allied high command. Although an invasion of Hitler's Eu-

rope from Britain was inevitable, it was equally clear that an immense amount of military planning and training would be needed if Operation Overlord was to succeed. By early 1944 the southern half of England resembled a massive military encampment, with roughly three million U.S., British and Canadian troops assembled for the attack. Meanwhile, Allied planners constructed special landing craft that could carry men, supplies and heavy artillery from ship to shore. There were also frequent reconnaissance flights—and, in the final days before the invasion, bombing attacks—over Pas de Calais, 200 km northeast of the Normandy beaches, designed to convince the Germans that the invasion forces would strike there.

Errors: At the same time, there were disagreements among the Allies about the size and scope of the projected assault. The British officer who directed the early planning, Lt. Gen. Frederick Morgan, had called for an assault by three divisions—perhaps 30,000 fighting men—along a narrow beachfront. But the Supreme Allied Commander, Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, was convinced that a stronger invasion force was necessary in order to overcome the 110,000 German troops who had spent the war years fortifying the beaches into what they called the Atlantic Wall. As a result, Eisenhower's second-in-command, British Field Marshal Sir Bernard Montgomery, took over responsibility for the project.

Montgomery's final plan was awesome in its scale and daring in its vision. In all, eight infantry divisions and 14 armored regiments would storm ashore along an 80-km front. To the east, 75,000 troops, mostly British but also including soldiers from the Canadian First Army under Lt. Gen. Henry Crerar, would invade three beaches code-named Gold, Juno and Sword. To the west, 58,000 men from the U.S. First Army commanded by Gen. Omar Bradley would attack Utah and Omaha beaches. As well, one British and two U.S. parachute divisions would drop on the flanks of the landing beaches in the pre-dawn hours. Their objective: to capture key bridges and outcrops on the invasion beachhead in order to clear the way for the invading troops.

After several postponements, the Allies found June 6 as the



GEN. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, announcing the D-Day invasion:

"This landing is part of the concerted United Nations plan for the liberation of Europe, made in conjunction with our great Russian allies. I call upon all who love freedom to stand with us now. Together we shall achieve victory."

best date for the attack. The timing was decisive: preoccupied by the devastating losses suffered by German forces on the Eastern Front, Hitler had deployed only 40 divisions in northern France, compared to the 140 assigned to fend off the advancing troops of the Soviet Union. As well, those troops who were in Normandy were often not Germany's best. Many of them were battle-weary survivors of the Eastern Front or East European conscripts who lost their German lives in contempt.

Bad weather, however, was playing havoc with the Allies' plans. Despite torrential rains and heavy seas, Montgomery was convinced that the invasion should go ahead on June 5 as planned. Eisenhower reluctantly overrode him and postponed the operation to the following day, when the storm was expected to subside.

It was a sound decision. Even in the much less severe weather on June 6, the Allied crossing was a difficult exercise. The D-Day armada was made up of 7,000 vessels, and by the time they reached the Normandy coast some or all of the passengers aboard every ship were afflicted by seasickness. "The water was so rough, it was bloody horrible," recalled Grant Bucke, now 62, who crossed the Channel as a member of the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. "I remember the smell of cooking greases and the way everything bobbed around. I was sickier than a dog." Worse still, the five-foot waves made a co-ordinated landing impossible. Instead of moving to shore under their own power, as they were designed to do, hundreds of the Allied amphibious tanks were swamped by waves and many infantry landing craft also foundered or struck underwater mines, wounding or killing many of those on board.

Death: The troops who did make it onto the Jura beaches encountered a withering cross fire from enemy fortifications. "I never realized what war was like until that morning," said John Baloun, of Scott Harbor, N.S., who was 22 at the time and who served as a field ambulance private with the Third Canadian Division. "There were thousands of wounded and all we could do was tending and give them a shot of morphine," he said. "One poor soul had his arm just hanging by the flesh. We just ran a pad on he wasn't too alert to death, but there just was no time for anything else."

Against all the odds, many of the units that

stormed the beaches that morning survived actively assaulted. Caught off guard and pinned by heavy naval and air bombardment, many of the German defenders were knocked out before they could fire a single shot. To make matters worse for the enemy, Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, outposted by Hitler to guard the Normandy coast, had returned to his home in Ulm, Germany, that day to celebrate his wife's birthday. Several of the senior officers of the German Seventh Army were also absent, since

On Gold and Sword beaches, the British 50th and 3rd Divisions gained a beachhead with relatively few problems, although shell and mortar fire continued to rain down on landing craft ferrying troops to the beach throughout the day. Fortunately, many of the inland guns had been set to fire on predetermined targets that Rommel had chosen under the assumption that any invasion would come at high tide. Instead, the Allies were attacking at low water and many of the shells fell short of their targets.

struggled no farther than the seawall at the head of the beach. Around them, 2,000 of their comrades lay dead or wounded.

Still, although five of the Allied forces succeeded in reaching their D-Day objectives, the invasion went surprisingly well. In addition to the men, the Allies had landed almost 6,000 vehicles, including 500 tanked armoured vehicles, and 600 guns. But it was a costly victory. Total Allied casualties were about 11,000, compared to estimated German losses of between 4,000 and 9,000. "It was something a person never forgets," said William Burton of Regina, now 85, who was in the second wave to land Gold Beach. "When I got ashore there were already a lot of dead or wounded on the beach. You instantly developed a hatred for the Germans and everything sort of stirred up in your mind about what had to be done."

Captains. But it was the beginning of the end for Adolf Hitler and for most Allied soldiers that was all that mattered. From then on the Allies were free to bring fresh troops, supplies and ammunition into Normandy to replenish the ground forces for the struggle that lay ahead. By the end of June there were 802,300 Allied troops in France, supported by 157,000 vehicles. The Americans' task was to push inland from Utah and Omaha through rural Normandy. Part of the U.S. invasion force headed northwest to capture the strategic port of Cherbourg. After a costly two-month stalemate at St-Lô, the Americans then moved southwest toward Brittany.

Meanwhile, the British and Canadians found themselves stalled at Caen, a commercial centre only 10 km inland from the beaches. The original plan had been to capture Caen on D-Day itself, and from there move on to the open plains leading to Paris. But against the Germans' 18th or Panzer division, the combined British and Canadian forces, under the overall command of Montgomery, came off second best—a fact that soon drew harsh criticism of the commander from his U.S. allies, who complained that the approach, albeit general, was overly cautious. For almost a month the British and Canadians waged a bloody, slow-moving battle at Caen's wood, clayey and other villages on the outskirts of Caen itself, on the night of July 7, 1944, succeeded. From the Allied front command poured Caen with 2,561 tons of ex-



ADOLF HITLER on June 6, 1944:

"Supreme Command desires to have the enemy in the bridgehead annihilated by the evening of June 6 since there exists the danger of additional sea and airborne landings. The beachhead must be cleaned up no later than tonight."



Canadian troops guarding German prisoners of war, ensuring the cost of an empire that Hitler had vowed would last a thousand years

attacking war games in the French town of Borne, 150 km to the southwest, while others viewed grief-stricken in the mistletoe belief that had wither would prevent any Allied attack. The officers who did remain proved indecisive and hesitant in their response to the invasion. Neither the Luftwaffe nor the German navy mounted a significant counterattack. In any event, Canadian casualties on D-Day totalled 345 men killed and 574 wounded—only about half the number that invasion planners had feared.

Some U.S. units encountered far greater resistance. At Utah beach the strong Channel current swept the U.S. landing craft off course toward the most lightly defended stretch of the entire Normandy front, a strike of good fortune that enabled 23,000 soldiers of the U.S. 4th Division to land with only 197 casualties. But at Omaha beach, where 34,000 Americans were concentrated, the soldiers had to dash across rough terrain while enemy guns rained a murderous fire upon them from the fortified heights above. By nightfall many men had

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**FIELD MARSHAL
BERNARD
MONTGOMERY**
as Lt.-Gen. Henry Crerar,
Commander of the
First Canadian Army:

"I fear he thinks he is a good soldier, and he was determined to show it the moment he took command at 1200 hours. He made his first mistake at 1205 hours and his second after lunch."

plasma and delayed-action bombs. Four French paratroopers were killed, thousands were wounded and the old city was reduced to a pile of rubble. Subsequently, Allied commanders learned that most of the 10th SS had already retreated to safety.

By early August, Hitler's top generals were mounting counterattacks designed to break through the U.S. lines and isolate Lt.-Gen. George B. Patton's troops in Brittany. But Bradley and Montgomery were quick to seize the initiative: instead of trying to repel the attacking force, they would encircle them and trap the Germans in a long, narrow pocket. Patton's troops were fastest off the mark, racing across the countryside in a huge crescent in time to reach Argentan, south of the German lines, by Aug. 14. At the same time, a Canadian armored division under Gen. Guy Simonds edged southward in a grueling and time-consuming attempt to link up with Patton's units and close the gap south of Falaise. As the days wore on, the Germans broke the plan and roughly 50,000 of them managed to escape back to the Seine through the enclosed pocket.

Liberated. Finally, on Aug. 21, a combined force of Canadian and Polish tank regiments and infantry battalions drove a wedge through the German wall and closed the gap. Trapped in the snare were the remnants of 40 German divisions—50,000 men, 10,000 of whom the Allies annihilated. The Battle of Normandy was over. By Aug. 26 the Allies had liberated Paris, and by March, 1945, they had crossed the Rhine. There were still six months left until the Germans would surrender, but there was little doubt after Normandy that an Allied victory was assured.

Still, for many veterans the controversies of the Normandy campaign remain. Among the major issues that still preoccupy historians are whether the Canadians, both officers and soldiers, were as poorly treated and ineffective as some of their allies have maintained, and whether the Allies could have triumphed at all over their German adversaries if they had not had nearly superior status of firepower as well as total command of the air.

British journalist Max Hastings, for one, believes that, man for man, the Allied troops were as much for the Germans. In a new book, *Overlord*, D-Day and the Battle for Normandy, published to coincide with the 40th anniversary of D-Day, Hastings argues forcefully that while the Allied plans for the invasion were brilliantly conceived, their execution was both

shaky and clumsy. And he suggests that the outcome of the campaign might have been radically different if the Soviets had not already destroyed the best of the German army, killing some two million men during three years of fighting on the Eastern Front.

Incompetent. Hastings contends that the Canadian men who defended Normandy belonged to one of the finest fighting armies in history—a fact, he argues, that many veterans and historians are loath to acknowledge for reasons of nationalistic pride. By contrast, the

electrons attempt to attack Cien that resulted in 450 Canadian killed and twice as many wounded or taken prisoner. Crerar sacked the colonels of two infantry brigades, the North Nova and the Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry Highlanders. More commanders were removed after the battle to close the Falaise gap, including Maj.-Gen. George K. Roberts, commander of the 4th Armoured Division. As for Montgomery, his low opinion of Crerar is illustrated in a letter written to a subordinate shortly after the Canadian general assumed

another with J.J. Greenstein of another war book on the Normandy campaign, *Bloody Victory*. According to Martin, foreign historians typically end up minimizing the Canadian contribution to the invasion because of their unwillingness to credit Canadian military sources, including representative Crerar, on the war. A case in point is the alleged sloveness with which Canadian forces closed the Falaise gap. Said Morton: "There were as many U.S. divisions sitting on their duff on the other side [of the Falaise gap] as there were Canadian divisions trying to work their way through very tough German resistance here, there were some bad officers, but they were cleaned out and new ones found."

Another complicating factor was that the vast majority of Canada's soldiers had never seen action before Normandy. "It was a baptism by fire—we were totally green when we landed," recalled Lookhart. Patton, 66, a former in Berlin, Mass., who landed on June 6, 1944, with the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. "Perhaps if we had not been so conservative we could have captured more of the German 7th Army [in the Falaise gap] than we did," he added.

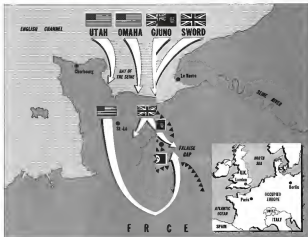
Maverick. Col. Charles Stacey, the official Canadian historian of the war, said that Crerar's army had an inadequate grasp of strategy but he argued that the same was true of the British and U.S. forces as well. "And so the campaign, more or less, became increasingly professional," said Stacey, now 77 and retired. "A lot of people who had been casual in their approach to training were either washed out or they learned on the battlefield how to do it." For his part, Patton is extremely proud of his regiment's increasing proficiency. "If I had had to mount as many as Normandy all over again six months or a year later, it would have been totally different. We would have done a whole lot of jobs. We knew how to fight a battle by the time the war ended."

While the debate over military tactics and battlefield decisions will continue, veterans from each of the old Allied powers are pausing this week to mourn the dead and honor their achievements. For some, the sense of pride they feel on the 40th anniversary of D-Day will be tinged with sadness. Still, this week's anniversary is an event that few of them would want to miss. "D-Day is not something I would want any one to be in," said Bruce Anderson, who commanded D company of the North Shore (NB) Brigade at St. Aubin-sur-Mer. "But it is quite another thing to say that you were there."



**LT.-GEN. HENRY
CRERAR** on the British
attitude:

"No Canadian, American or other 'national' commander, unless possessing quite phenomenal qualities, is ever rated quite as high as an equivalent Britisher. To a British Army commander the Canadian cohesiveness, created by the existence of a Canadian higher formation such as a corps, is a distinctly troublesome factor."



Montgomery's invasion plan was awesome in its scale and one of the greatest amphibious and airborne military operations in history

Allies—particularly the Canadians—were inexperienced and displayed little grasp of the basic tactics of ground warfare. Said Maj.-Gen. Charles Paolides of the 2nd Canadian Division: "When we went into battle at Falaise and Caen we found that when we bumped into battle-experienced German troops we were no match for them. We would not have been successful had it not been for our air and artillery support."

In addition, Hastings says, many of the Canadian army's commanding officers were virtually incompetent. At one point, following a

control of the newly created Canadian First Army. "I fear he thinks he is a good soldier, and he was determined to show it the moment he took over command at 1200 hrs.... He made his first mistake at 1205 hrs, and his second after lunch."

Still, most Canadian historians of the war insist that Canada's troops were at least as skilled in battle as their British and U.S. allies. "One of the joys of fighting with allies is that each country blames the other every time there is a problem," said Desmond Morton, professor of history at the University of Toronto and co-

THE STORMING OF FORTRESS EUROPE

MR. CHARLES DILLON, the Queen's Own Rifles, says he was wounded on the first day of the assault on the Queen's Own from Toronto to land on D-Day and was wounded trying to destroy a German pillbox.



MR. ROBERT MOSE, the Queen's Own Rifles, says he was wounded on the first day of the assault on the Queen's Own from Toronto to land on D-Day and was wounded trying to destroy a German pillbox.

There was a storm brewing in the English Channel that morning. The sky was cloudy and grey. The sea was rough and it was impossible to launch the tanks. We had to start inland on our own. We knew D-Day was going to happen. We just didn't know when or where until we left the landing craft and began running ashore. We had had lots of training in Britain. There was a 30-km march there. We would walk and then run with as much as 70 lb of equipment on our backs. But no matter how much training you have, you are never ready for the real thing. Everybody thought that this was going to be a picnic until we came within yards of the beach. Then we were just a bunch of guys without experience. That is when we all grew up—right there on the beach. We had the honor of being the first Allied soldiers to land in other words, we were the forerunners. We first off the ship and into the landing craft to head inland. Everywhere Germans were firing machine-guns and cannon at us. I do not recall too many names now but I will always remember the guys they were running and just disappearing. I turned around to see where everybody was. Only seven of the 40 or so who landed made it. The rest were dead or injured. And another guy was dragging a 30-foot ladder to a sea wall. Suddenly my leg got stuck. I looked back and the other guy was dead. I had to crawl through a shell hole under the wall. As long as you kept low and kept moving you were all right. But some of the guys were affected by the bombing and shelling. One thing about the Queen's Own, though, everybody looked after everybody else. When the regiment's priest and doctor fought alongside the others. We fought up to the beach with Lt. Raymond de la Chapelle section by section, using a railway line for cover. It took four days for the weather to clear and reinforcements to arrive with supplies. All we could do in those days was to try to stay alive and eat some enemy mews. Nostalgia is now turning me back to those beaches. My wife insisted I go to get it out of my eyes. We went to the better company and the beaches this time around. We had all the guys are probably bald or grey.

WILLIAM CURRIE, the Royal Winnipeg Rifles, says he was a 22-year-old infantryman during the D-Day landings. Now Currie, 55, works for CP Rail.

I remember we had a meal on the landing ship and it did not stay down. It was typical army food—chow, I think. It was good, though. About half an hour later we got into the landing craft. There was rocket fire on both sides of us. It was very noisy. We suddenly realized that this was not a

hit the sand, there was a ship lying in front of me. His name was Melvin. Currie. He was on his back with his hand up to his head like he had laid down for a rest. He was perfectly still. I figured an injured man would move in his pain. About 50m further we saw two more casualties. One in particular was a painful sight because he had no head. We kept going, dodging and going, damn fast. It was like a hell, bad dream. You see something terrible in front of you and you think that you will wake up. I remember a German scout car ripping



Heavier-than-house lighting in Falaise: 'I was scared. I did not think I would make it home.'

training exercise and everyone became very quiet. As the craft was being lowered, the cables were tangled and the forward end swayed the water. We were all sick. I guess it was about noon the morning and, while it was not bright outside, it was not dark either. It was cold, though—bitterly cold. We hit an open area on the beach where there was no pillboxes but there were barbed-wire entanglements. When we

through the mine roads close to the beach. He was knocked off real fast. That made you realize that this was for real. An hour or so later prisoners were taken. I was delighted to take a German prisoner to the beach. I was scared, real scared. I did not think that I would make it home. It was that day, my 19-year-old who was lucky enough to get off the beach because about 30 years old. You aged quickly.

CHARLES JOHN LOCKE, 48th Division, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 31st, 32nd, 33rd, 34th, 35th, 36th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 40th, 41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th, 45th, 46th, 47th, 48th, 49th, 50th, 51st, 52nd, 53rd, 54th, 55th, 56th, 57th, 58th, 59th, 60th, 61st, 62nd, 63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th, 67th, 68th, 69th, 70th, 71st, 72nd, 73rd, 74th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 78th, 79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd, 83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th, 87th, 88th, 89th, 90th, 91st, 92nd, 93rd, 94th, 95th, 96th, 97th, 98th, 99th, 100th.

I was like having a grandstand seat. I was in with the reserve brigade, but the landing craft got stuck and we lay offshore all day. You could see everything—the planes going over and dropping bombs. You could hear the spray way back, and it sounded like an express train going through the air as their big guns roared. And then you saw some boats firing in the water. It was pretty easy. Finally an American Rhino, a large flat barge, took over and we headed for shore. I was in the third track in our convoy and content to follow the other tracks to the shore. Unfortunately, our track stalled. When we finally got going, I told the driver he had to make up on the others because I did not know where we were going. After some hard driving, we pulled off the road among some trees and just sat there. I could hear troops marching toward us and I was just about to run out and ask where the assembly point was when I realized they were marching toward the beach—they were Germans. We had obviously gone into enemy territory. About daybreak we headed back. On the beach the worst thing was seeing the bodies floating in the water. Then, later, we had to get busy and bury them. A padre's holy station was the regimental aid post. You cannot just say, 'Let us pray.' You have to organize another party and have it organized and help bury the dead. After the battle the sudden thing of all was handling for the dead and burying them. When people see cemeteries with real ones, they do not realize that these fellows were first killed in action or wherever they were able to do it. Even as a padre, I did not want the war. I felt it was something that had to be done. We knew we should not go to war. I am sure of a peaceful time. But when I realized what was going to happen if we did not stop them, we better be had to. There was one point when the Germans hit my Jeep and I jumped out thinking I could not go on. But the good Lord helped me to do what I had to do—carry on jacking up the wounded. No one died that day. They were all D-Day survivors. I was glad. It was what we had to do. It is not God's will that we were doing that. But it is something we had to do to have peace again.

WILLIAM BULL, 100th, 101st, 102nd, 103rd, 104th, 105th, 106th, 107th, 108th, 109th, 110th, 111th, 112th, 113th, 114th, 115th, 116th, 117th, 118th, 119th, 120th, 121st, 122nd, 123rd, 124th, 125th, 126th, 127th, 128th, 129th, 130th, 131st, 132nd, 133rd, 134th, 135th, 136th, 137th, 138th, 139th, 140th, 141st, 142nd, 143rd, 144th, 145th, 146th, 147th, 148th, 149th, 150th.

As we went in, rockets screamed overhead. The expense of the ship was devastating, and the way they hit the beaches from those cruisers, firing right over our heads—I was scared. Who wouldn't be? I was on an invasion! The shore was just jumping as the barges of shells and rockets slammed into it. I kept thinking that nothing was going to live through that. I will never forget it. These guys kept on blaming. We were in Sherman tanks that had been specially fitted with propellers, but there were lots of problems because of the waves. Luckily, not many men drowned, even though half the tanks went down. Mine made it to shore—or almost. When we hit the sand, the waves washed over us and knocked out the motor, leaving us like sitting ducks. The infantry had not yet landed to give us support. German bullets were whizzing all about us. Finally the infantry came and we went to shore. One of my buddies was so scared he wanted to quit, but I persuaded him to keep swimming with me. As soon as we hit the beach, we started to help the wounded and pull bodies out of the water. Afterward, I discovered a German chaplain and since I was working wet, I helped myself to a pair of German pants and boots. Eventually I heard some shooting from a nearby town, so I picked up a German gun and set off myself. As I did, one of the Queen's Own regiment infantrymen came toward me with about 25 prisoners and asked me to take them. I did, and they gave me some strange looks—me with my German pants, boots and gun. As I marched them back to the beach, the irony is that I was not even sure if I could fire the gun. The rest of the day the German planes were coming over, striding as. But when the tide went out, I could see the beach. I was glad. It was what we had to do. It is not God's will that we were doing that. But it is something we had to do to have peace again.



CONSIDER BOSS WILSON, the Canadian Press's first resident, he is the dean of Canadian war correspondents and he was the only Allied reporter to publish some-day reports from the D-Day beaches.



I made a great change from writing politics in Ottawa. That is what I had been doing when Ed Purcell (former G. general manager) phoned me and asked if I wanted to go overseas. I had been getting pretty fed up sitting around while a lot of my friends were overseas, so I said, "Yeah." I had just three hours to catch a train to Halifax, but I made it and, in August 1940, I was on my way to England to be a war correspondent.

My most vivid recollection of D-Day was right at dawn, before we started to land. The soldiers were all as scared as I was. I was scared more of the time. Then there was the noise of gunfire. Hearing 4,000 ships lined up a mile offshore just waiting to go in made me feel I was covering one of the greatest events in the history of the world. The 6th Army and the Americans had just captured Rome, and we realized we were going to knock them off the front page totally the next day, which we did. It gave me a certain joy. I was very lucky to be working for CP then because we were serving all the papers and we had a tremendous audience every day. I landed on the beach near Bernières-sur-Mer on the heels of the Queen's Own Rifles. I dug a trench behind a stone wall, untopped my typewriter and wrote my first story. It was about 180 words, and I simply said the Canadians had made it, and had breached the West Wall and were moving inland. I wrote the story about 10:00 in the morning, about two hours after the attack. I figured that the big strategic thing was to get a landing, a beachhead, and I said in my story that we had done that. You could tell them because the guys were coming through Bernières and getting out through the fields. You could not mention casualties, but I indicated that it was pretty tough going. I was a naval officer who was a ship's doctor, and he said he would help me out. Somehow my story got through all the means to the ministry of information and then to C.P.'s London office on Fleet Street. I went back for the 30th anniversary. I did not feel I wanted to go back this time. We are a lot of ghosts when you go back.

Lieut. WILLIAM GRAYSON, the flying kite Regiment. He won a Military Cross for his efforts in single-handedly capturing soldiers in a German pillbox on the beach.

We would hip-dip in water to the beach. We had an awful lot of casualties on the beach. It was a harrowing experience. I saw an opportunity to take a pill box, I was able to get inside a house on the blind side of the pillbox and wait across to the corner of it and throw it in a grenade. The four-or-five-man German gun crew saw the grenade come in and ran out the rear entrance into a communications trench. They went down the trench into an enclosed underground area that they

Sgt. Maj. RICK NEWES, the Third Canadian Brigade. One of his president memoranda when Gen. Bernard Montgomery demanded him with the Military Medal for his actions on D-Day.

The landing craft anchored about 600 yards from the beach. The galepunks went down and struck a mine. Several men were killed even before they reached the shore. I jumped to get ashore but there were several other lads trying to swim and could not, so I swam back out and brought them to shore and tied them to the seawall. The day was really a shattering experience. Some poor lads had their legs flying about 15 feet away from their bodies because of the mines. The beach was not



Soldiers from Le Régiment de la Chaudière moving inland on D-Day: terror and fury.

apparently used to relax in between shifts. I followed them. The 200 feet down the trench and what I think my head in the dark. I realized that there was a group of them inside. One of them yelled, "Come on," and waved a white handkerchief. I was fortunate that all 30 of them came out and surrendered. As it turned out, I was the only one to take the pillbox because no money had been left to do it alone.

the spot to stay because you were an easy target. I was so scared that I did not have time to think. At one point we were in a field of dead bodies, dead ewes and lots of flies. At 11 p.m. I saw a group of Canadian infantry marching by—about a thousand of them, led by a pipe band, whistling down the road after fighting. It really moved me because that was the spirit of the Canadian beach.

A MEMORIAL PLAN

On the harborfront of Arras—where the Normandy coast, seaward sands have ribbon-decked with sails for 20 ft. labelled "German Band from the Landing Beaches." Ship windows from Caen to Cherbourg are filled with seagull books, maps, posters, sea views, T-shirts and even tea towels. And for more than a year the total recovery rate has been zero, prompting the French Tourist Office to speculate that four-fifths of an expected 100,000 visitors will not find a

The most difficult aspect of the preparations was developing logistics to accommodate 1,000 local officials, 3,000 journalists, 30,000 veterans, seven chiefs of state and one prime minister on the steep rocky roads that link the 50 km of the D-Day coastline. To avoid a huge pastoral traffic jam the French government banned automobile travel in the entire region for the day, ferrying world leaders among the day D-Day memorials by helicopter. But that decision enraged Queen Elizabeth II to overcome her fear of helicopters.

devices. But even the security instructions have been overhauled by the intimate arrangements. And part of the blame falls on Raymond Triboulet, an ardent 20-year-old French resistance leader in Bayeux, 50 km from Caen, who was liberated by Canadian troops from the Royal Winnipeg Rifles. As Gen. Charles De Gaulle's first veterans' affairs minister, he (served) the same D-Day anniversary in 1946. But, as he admitted, he committed the mistake of inviting six heads of state this year. "Angered that Triboulet had assumed a prerogative of the Elysée Palace, the French government took the ceremony out of his hands last year. Still, French officials are faced with juggling at least three anniversary programs—the bleak and stately official French one, Triboulet's regional plans and the whistle-stop of each leader.

Mayor Christian Hayaux du Tilly of Bernières-sur-Mer, in June beach where Canadians landed, was outraged to learn that the U.S. and British beaches had rated the lion's share of the official ceremonies. His protests persuaded Triboulet to schedule a 100-day tribute to an estimated 1,000 of the 3,000 Canadian veterans at Bernières. **Reconciliation.** Another diplomatic dispute surfaced when German Chancellor Helmut Kohl let it be known that he was angered when, despite best efforts to the French through U.S. officials, he was not included in the ceremonies. Kohl had wanted to provide a symbol of European reconciliation with his presence. Last week an embarrassed President François Mitterrand announced a September face-saving joint Franco-German commemoration of war dead at Verdun, the site of a First World War battle.

For many critics, planning for the ceremonies became a political operation which gave Reagan a chance for electrocracy and Mitterrand an opportunity for vote-gathering when he decided to visit only one municipality in the area, the only region with a Canadian local government. Indeed, the significance of D-Day seemed certain to be lost in the flashbulbs and glare of the TV lights—the 40-year-old pludge of faith with 150,000 men who scrambled onto Normandy's beaches are still, long-gone days armed with a dream of freedom. Still Mayor Hayaux du Tilly "In all this chaos people seem to forget that it's not the chads of state we are honoring, it is the men who fought here."

—MARK McDONALD in Caen.



Liberation: It's not the heads of state we honor, it's the men who fought here.

bed in the region this week. As France hesitates for the pomp and pageantry arriving to mark the 40th anniversary of the Allied landing on D-Day, the second invasion of Normandy has become, in its own way, a complex, perilous and fraught with Allied squabbles as the original Operation Overlord. Warped British media columnist Peter Hain, only partly in jest: "Do not be surprised if skinned alive beaches out again."

The Queen will be here to travel from the mass ceremony with President Ronald Reagan at Utah beach to the small-scale ceremonies at the Canadian military cemetery at Bay-sur-Mer, where she is co-hosting with Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau.

For more than a week French troops, U.S. secret servicemen and Scotland Yard forces have been combing the beaches with bulldozers for terrorists.

PHOTO BY AP/WIDEWORLD

MEMORIES ON A NOY-SILENT SHORE

By Marel McDonald

The tide is out on the beach at Bernières-sur-Mer. In the languid afternoon sun, lovers stroll in front of a row of neat white chalet-style buildings. Further along the shore, children dressed in dark uniforms with butterfly patches that dance by the water's edge. Three elderly men in polished shoes and Sunday-best suits pass and respect the sand like hallowed ground, their heads bowed in prayer. They point and argue, trying to get it right—struggling to see again through the sleepy recent tableaux the bloody killing ground that

place names as the Auberge de la Chaudière and the Rue Queen's Own Bites bear witness to the Canadian landing. Beside him is Étienne Poirier, a 64-year-old Canada Pension Plan administrator in Québec City who has returned here before. But for Armand Leblanc, a 64-year-old Canadian businessman from the Îles de la Madeleine, the experience is the most painful. It is his last pilgrimage. "I had to come before I was too old," he said. With a Chaudière signet ring gleaming on his shirtfront, he smiles to the ruins of a German bunker, now littered with plundered garbage. On the stone memorial to which the Chaudière and Queen's Own

went free on that 16-kilometre stretch of sand code-named Juno. Only 44 will arrive with the official party, courtesy of Veterans' Affairs Minister Bennett Campbell. The rest have paid their own way. Indeed, some veterans are better at the government's lack of help. A Toronto-based D-Day organizer of legions from the Queen's Own Rifles, which requested Canadian flags, legal pass and ground transportation for the veterans

Own spokesman. "We are absolutely disgusted."

For Normandy residents the return of the Canadians is stirring as well. Hearing Rousseau, Poirier and Leblanc's stories, a white-haired Bernières citizen named René Dorel came down to the beach to hug them. He remembers emerging from hiding 40 years ago to the sight of a Canadian soldier. Said Dorel: "I cut the buoys off

when he ran up the Bernières beach with the North Nova Scotia Highlanders, the memory is of the last when he ducked into the cover of a pigsty. Two days later a German Panzer division trapped his unit outside the Abbey Durdent in nearby Arville, and murdered it after they had surrendered. He has driven all day to find the abbey again with its 18 memorial plaques, where he had watched the two boys ahead of him shot down in cold blood. He lived to be taken prisoner and shipped to Leipzig, staying for 52 days in a field house with only a bucket for a toilet. Inside the abbey again he breaks down and weeps. "You say to yourself, why then?"

He says "The ages 20, 25, 30 I don't like it, but still I go back. I feel I must. For me the ones who should have the glory are the ones who first enter."

Rousseau: Occasionally, wandering among the graves a haunting question seems him. "Sometimes I wonder if all those sacrifices were worth it," he says. "What have we learned? We are still fighting, still killing each other. Maybe we do not have a Hitler, but it is not sure that we won't have a Khmer Rouge."

The world has changed irreversibly from that terrible morning of June 6, 1944. At no time since have good and



Rousseau (left), Leblanc, Poirier on beach at Bernières-sur-Mer. "I had to come."

evil first encountered on one daily, terrifying dawn 50 years ago when they hit the beach under a hail of gunfire with Le Régiment de la Chaudière.

Leblanc Rousseau, a retired agronomist from Charlottetown, Que., just outside Québec City, squints to focus on the faded Tudor house looming over the shore. He was a 21-year-old captain when he saw it first in the grey half-light of dawn. He recognized it instantly as the marker from all the countless aerial photographs he had studied in simulated landing drills in England. Recalled Rousseau: "When I saw it, I knew this was not a game anymore. This was the way for real."

It is Rousseau's fourth trip back to Bernières-sur-Mer, where an Allied monument now marks the beach and each

effort is remembered, he craves. "A Ten Men More. To All Our Dead." His eyes moisten with a flood tide of memory: the wounded and the corpses he was in charge of rounding up on the beach, his older brother Siméon racing up the sand ahead through the surge. "To me all this again after 48 years, it does seem like it was," he says. "It charges up the guts. It is like an initiation back into the fire."

Remembered: But, despite the wrench, they have come—Rousseau, Poirier, Leblanc and others from regiments across Canada. Officials expect as many as 3,000 Canadian D-Day veterans to turn up for the celebrations in Normandy this week to keep the faith with that moment on June 6, 1944, when they scrambled into history to set a contin-



Canadian cemetery at Bernières-sur-Mer. "It humbles. It is like an initiation back into the fire."

between memorial sites, is still offended at Campbell's refusal, which he explained was necessary because of a tight budget. In fact, the government is spending about \$500,000 to finance the costs of sending the official party of 96, more than half of whom are senators, MPs, youth representatives and journalists. Ontario Agent Général in Paris Adrienne Clarkson finally supplied funds to buy pins and flags. "But which—that is the help we have had from the Canadian government," said a Queen's

him and kissed him. I said to my husband, "We have been delivered." It was beautiful to see them coming up to the beach as young life that is free and speaking our own language."

Duché: For most who come, the present souvenir is not this week's official pomp but a private moment on some self-willed field trying both to recapture and put to rest the haunting remembrance of things past. For Blanche Hughes, who was a second, skinny back private of 22 from New Glasgow, N.S.,



Rusted German gun emplacement above Normandy beaches: a dream of freedom.

Why not me?" He shakes his head. "I wanted to come back. I was looking for something, I guess, something of myself that I left here. You think, how foolish! I must have been then. I thought it was all going to be an adventure."

Marel Belanger, a retired Canadian diplomat in Bordeaux and another veteran of Le Régiment de la Chaudière, has returned to Bernières-sur-Mer at least 30 times. Now, as then, he stays with the Desnoes family who took him in as a shell-shock victim during the brutal fight for the Caen-Carpiquet airfield. But the site in which he always returns to the Canadian cemetery located at Bernières-sur-Mer—2,849 headstones carved with maple leaves facing out under the chestnut and plane trees in lovingly maintained rows,

evil shines so clearly. Never since then has the world seemed quite so simple as the Allies walked with a sense of common purpose and moral righteousness. "I believe patriotism does not cost too that anyone," says Blanche. Adds Hughes: "People are more interested in themselves today." But Rousseau argues that young people now have an undesired reputation. "They would do it all over again, I am sure, if they had to," he says. For each of them, the week's celebrations are not what is important: it is the remembering. Recollection is the pact that they keep with those who landed on the now-silent shores and never had to see what their blood cost. Says Belanger: "It will be good for young people to remember. But those who were in the war will never forget."

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Saudi tanker set ablaze during an Iraqi air attack in the Persian Gulf, raising risks to shipping, claims and counterclaims

WORLD

A time for deadly strategies

By Michael Posner

Ramadan, Islam's holy month, begins on June 1, at dawn. In the waning heat of high summer, Muslims around the world vowed to honor the Koran's injunction against eating, drinking, sex or smoking from dawn to dusk. But Ramadan's arrival brought no relief from the 40-month war in the Persian Gulf. Indeed, Iran and Iraq kept tensions at a crisis level, issuing threats and counterthreats. And Western intelligence sources predicted that Iran would use the religious period—use of Mohammed's five pillars of Islam—in launch a long-awaited mass offensive along the southern front.

Northern gulf states, led by Saudi Arabia, pressed without success for a cease-fire agreement. But by week's end the Saudis had begun evacuating 400 U.S. Stinger anti-aircraft missiles and 200 landmines—intended to prevent possible Iranian missile raids on Saudi oil facilities. Iranian or Iraqi air strikes have hit at least 31 ships in the past month, and Lloyd's of London, estimating damages

at \$128 million, last week doubled its insurance rates for tankers headed for Kharg Island or Bab el Mandeb, Iraq's two principal gulf oil ports. At the same time, shipping traffic has declined by 10 per cent, even in the relatively safe southern zone. To avoid further risk, Kuwait has diverted nearly one-third of its exports to nearby, its Red Sea ports.

For its part, Tehran reacted to shippers' fears by slashing export prices by as much as \$1 a barrel. The conflict has already forced Iran to reduce exports by two-thirds, at a cost of \$30 million per day. Any further reduction could seriously impair Ayatollah Khomeini's ability to conduct the war. But in the Iranian parliament last week, President Rajshapour Ali Khamenei pledged to keep

Iranian sea lanes open and he warned neighboring states to remain neutral. "If they take the opposite position, it is a word they must face the consequences," he declared.

Official Iraqi statements were equally ominous. Al-Thawar, the state newspaper, promised to destroy Kharg Island "with all its installations, if Iran tries to mount a sea aggression on the Iraqi border." The aerial siege of the Kharg terminal, other Iraqi officials insisted, would continue until Tehran indicated its readiness to talk peace. Baghdad backed up the rhetoric with military action, claiming direct, but un-



Hossain Amouss

confirmed, hit an oil barge near Kharg and an oil refinery facility near Bushehr. The high-altitude Iraqi missiles have not

scored any marks for accuracy. But Western intelligence agents believe the Soviet Union has sold Iraq its ground-to-ground jet-21 missile, which is more precise.

The main concern in the vital gulf states and in Western capitals is that further escalation would dramatically reduce exports from the region. An estimated 65 per cent of Japan's, and almost 30 per cent of the entire non-Communist world's, oil supplies originate in the gulf. Even now, the geographic reverses in insurance rates for tankers and cargo could effectively close the Strait of Hormuz, gateway to the northern gulf ports.

Still, diplomatic efforts to resolve the crisis last week were markedly unsuccessful. Tehran claimed that Syrian mediators had persuaded Riyadh to pressure Iraq to call off its aerial attacks on Iran-bound shipping. The Saudis, always wary to public diplomacy, immediately denied the suggestion. Then, Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal flew to Baghdad and offered his own mediation services, but there were no apparent takers. And the mediation arm of the Islamic Conference scheduled a June 11 meeting in Jeddah to discuss solutions, including an all-Isaac ceasefire, keeping Iraq along the front. But at none of the would-be peace-makers seemed likely to consent to Khomeini's minimal demand—the quarter of Iraqi stragglers Saddam Hussein, who started the war in 1980.

At the United Nations Security Council spent the week scribbling a watered-down resolution on the war, condemning indiscriminate attacks on neutral shipping in the gulf. At the request of nonaligned members of the council, Iran was mentioned only in passing. But in Washington, President Ronald Reagan openly criticized Iraq as the chief villain. Reagan said that Iraq attacks on Iranian shipping were justifiable in war, but that Iraq had "attacked ships that belong to neutral nations."

The president took emergency powers to impose Congress in action, administering sanctions, by providing a deadline against hostile action, this term's broader role of broader conflict. The Pentagon was also weighing a request for similar aid from Kuwait. Indeed, while reserving the right to intervene to keep the gulf open, administration officials are anxious to avoid that kind of dramatic action. Intervention would be politically explosive at home, unpopular in Europe and denounced by most gulf states.

As the crisis continued, crippled tankers bobbed precariously off the coast of Bahrain, quietly setting their fuel oil into the waters of the gulf—fitting symbols of what the war has already wrought and the damage it might still create. —With Robin Wright in Bahrain

BRITAIN

The coal miners' revolt

The struggle is one of the most dramatic confrontations between a British labor union and the Conservative government in more than a decade. In a showdown between the government's National Coal Board and the National Union of Mineworkers, riotous police have arrested the NUM leader and played into violent battles with the striking workers.

In three days of fighting last week police antagonized several hundred strong-faced miners, asking miners to decide the Opreve mine plant in south Yorkshire, the militant heartland of the NUM. The miners hurled smoke bombs,

when some 150 police have suffered injuries while trying to keep order. One miner died in Yorkshire attempting to prevent snatching miners from reporting for work. Indeed, the bitterness of the struggle has revived memories of the last major miners' dispute over pay, which led former Conservative prime minister Edward Heath to declare a state of emergency and to place the nation on a three-day workweek in November, 1973. Eventually, Heath called a general election, asking voters to decide who ruled the nation. But Heath lost, and his successor, Labour leader Harold Wilson, quickly came to terms



Police advance on striking miners at Opreve; resistance to Thatcher's policies

with the mines. The intensification of the current dispute—Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher described it as "an attempt to substitute mob rule for the rule of law"—took place during a week of bright-eyed labor unrest in Europe. In West Germany, where engineering plant owners have locked out members of the striking IG Metall union, car and truck production slowed dramatically. After three weeks of an industrial dispute over the union's demand for a 36-hour working week, a total of 275,000 workers were temporarily out of work.

In Britain, Thatcher initially appeared scorned of a victory over the miners. After six years of her radical

bricks, bricklayers and stones at the police. For their part, police on horseback and on foot repeatedly charged the miners. In all, they arrested more than 100. At the same time, at least 100 of the coalworkers were injured. Among those arrested: the new hard-line leader, Arthur Scargill, 46. Police charged him with obstruction. But Scargill vowed to return to the picket lines. "You can rest assured that I will continue to do my job," he said.

The miners' violent opposition to a coal board plan to cut 30,000 and 20,000 jobs out of a total work force of 182,000 began three months ago. By week's end, police had arrested more than 2,000 people—including protesting miners'

brand of conservatism Britain's trade union movement was demoralised, and Hargreaves had been thinned by the loss of many of the three million people who are now unemployed. As well, wartime prosperous mines in such areas as Merseyside and the Midlands had closed. They did not need to give up their wages during a strike aimed at protest the loss of jobs at unprofitable mines. But Hargreaves' ruthless tactics, coupled with the miners' traditional sense of solidarity, gradually changed their minds. "Having said 'I'll never do it' we found the same men were prepared to go back to work or continued to moderate view leaders by changing the union's writing rules, to prevent them from holding a national vote which might have ended the strike. As well, he and his colleagues organised teams of 'young pickets' who harassed the union pressuring less enthusiastic miners to walk off the job. He also sent out teams of men to visit one another with hand mail and physical harassment. Said Les Carter, a miner from Oldham in Nottinghamshire who has stayed at work: 'It will never be the same again in this village'.

In response the coal board has set up a hotline enabling miners to phone in their agreement to its layoff plan, which includes provisions for voluntary early retirement with a healthy benefits package, and it claims that more than 15,000 have already used it. It also issues regular reports of the mines that are still working, but the statistics are becoming more and more discouraging. Last week 14 of 178 mines were working.

Thatcher's government has counted on the existence of large coal stocks to cushion the strike's effect far longer than the miners can hold out. But the steel industry is already short of fuel, and the government has raised electricity prices 1.5 per cent to meet the \$180-million weekly cost of switching from oil-fired to oil-fired power stations to conserve coal supplies. Not only that, but the trade and industry department said the strike was at least partially responsible for Britain's huge \$1.15-billion April trade deficit, an increase of \$545 million from March.

As a result, the government last week encouraged the employers to hold only the second meeting with union leaders—so the strike began. Afterward, both sides expressed good will. But Thurgood learned a lesson: not only that the threat of joblessness was "not negotiable," but that employers and the courts may have already placed Thatcher in a dilemma. In order to settle the dispute, she will almost certainly have to at least soften the employment impact of closing the mines. And that compromise may damage irreparably her reputation for steadfastness in labor matters. —DARRY MOORE



Botha (right) inspecting boxer guard with Storer: a distinctly Jewish thrust

SOUTH AFRICA

Coming in from the cold

When South Africa's Prime Minister P. W. Botha boarded a passenger liner to Johannesburg last week, he proclaimed that his visit to the continent would be a "historic journey." It was the first official trip by the Continente by a South African leader in 20 years, and with it Pretoria tried to expurgate on recent changes in South Africa's apartheid policies, laws that once led many Western states to isolate the country internationally. But when Botha arrived in Harare, 30,000 anti-apartheid demonstrators marched through Linda to protest the visit. South Africa dismissed the significance of the demonstration, it "represents the people's demand to make South Africa of themselves," he said.

But those, which include visits to Portugal, West Germany, Switzerland, Austria, Belgium, France and Italy, did represent a diplomatic breakthrough. European leaders invited Borla to make the trip following his recent proclamation of changes in South Africa's racial system of racial segregation, giving people of mixed race and Indian backgrounds a limited role in the central government. The prime minister's hosts argued that by ending South Africa's diplomatic isolation, they could encourage still more liberalization. But critics sharply criticized Borla's four-hour visit. In Parliament, Labour Party leader Neil Kinnock accused Thatcher of "hatred for South Africa."

Indeed, Roth's planned reestimation of changes contains no provisions for the

country's 17 million blacks, who will continue to be excluded from the political process. As a result, Black South Africans have charged the government with domination by the 45 million-strong white minority is guaranteed. Last week Pretoria declared that 350 Black farming families in KwaNgema, a village in South Africa's verdant Transvaal province, were a "black spot" in an area intended for whites only. The government now wants to relocate the KwaNgema farmers in one of the many small, poverty-ridden tribal "homelands" that dot the periphery of white South Africa. It is a vain attempt to keep the country's 17 million blacks from the KwaNgema farmers appealed to Thabane to intercede on their behalf.

For the past, white South Africans closely followed the intensive media coverage of Botswana's travels. Many of them expressed satisfaction with the friendly reception in Lisbon with Portugal's socialist Prime Minister Mario Soares, who agreed to a reciprocal visit. Still, other Western leaders proved more cautious. France's President François Mitterrand, for one, refused even to meet with Botswana. Instead, the South African leader will confer this week with a junior minister. For some diplomatic observers at least, Mitterrand's behavior suggested that Pretoria's return to the international community will depend on broader reforms of its racial policies.

—JAMES MITCHELL, with Ian Mather in London and Allister Sparks in Johannesburg

THE UNITED STATES

NATO forges a united front

The history of any alliance, Winston Churchill once said, "is the history of mutual recommitment." The last week's 36th annual meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's Council of Ministers was an exercise in buying the allies' conflicts—at least in public—and presenting a unified front in which NATO foreign ministers consider to be the "united band" on Moscow. Today, the most frigid and even dangerous of our cities, President Bush told Reagan told the ministers as the three-day session opened. By depicting U.S. crime and Pershing's mission in Europe last year, he added, "NATO had effectively countered an 'indense Soviet campaign of sublimation'."

The meeting was wide approval from Western leaders. U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, the meeting's host, declared that, "We all felt feeling that the cohesion of the West and the strength of the values that lie behind that cohesion are in very good shape." And retiring NATO Secretary-General Joseph Lunn added that a commemorative calling for stronger defence, continued military deployment and renewed efforts to engage the Soviets in some control talks was a clear display of the alliance's unity. Added Lunn, who will be succeeded by former British Foreign secretary Lord Carrington: "It's remarkable that the solidarity of the alliance has been confirmed."

Indeed, the communiqué was NATO's first major policy pronouncement on East-West relations since 1947. But it pleased over a number of persons disingenuously. For one thing, Shultz reportedly sent a message to West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher before the meeting insisting that he soften Bonn's emphasis on routing disarmament and adopt the harder U.S. line of continuing to face down the Kremlin. That difference in tone apparently was difficult to translate into acceptable wording for the communiqué. The meeting, Laro continued, "became a success only at the last moment."

One basis for compromise was provided by repeated and welcome calls by Shultz and Reagan for a resumption of arms talks with the Soviets. The United States, Reagan insisted, recognized "no more important consideration than the development of a better working relationship with the Soviet Union." It is "but sincere hope," Shultz added, "that the Soviet Union will realize that it is possible to continue its efforts to divide the allies here. We will not be split. We will not be intimidated."

Still, some cracks remain in NATO's

ty, and they may soon widen. For one thing, Washington found no significant support for its efforts to prop up the defence of South Arabia and other Arabian nations threatened by the widening

Iran-Iraq war. Europe's sanctions approach to the conflict, despite its big greater dependence on Persian Gulf oil, has angered Washington. More seriously, the future of US missile deployment in Europe, much touted last week as a sign of NATO resolve, still remains at risk because of the Netherlands' reluctance to follow Britain, West Germany and Italy in accepting its shipment of 48 cruise

Before the NATO meeting Prime Minister Blair

threatened to resign if the missiles were installed. That threat placed Lubbers's coalition government at risk, and as the NATO meeting broke up he reluctantly announced that the Netherlands will wait until November, 1986, before reaching a decision. Not only that, but the Dutch will take the missiles then only if the Soviets have increased their arsenal of 50-60 missiles, or if the two superpowers

have agreed to limit medium-range missiles. According to NATO sources, Moscow has imposed a virtual freeze on SS-20 installations in recent months, even though it is still building more missiles.

The U.S. state department declared that it was "disappointed" by the Dutch decision. But privately, U.S. officials shared Lenn's view that if the Dutch government had fallen, that would have made the Soviet Union "extremely happy," as well as encouraging

As well, any development of that kind would have made last week's newfound unity seem very fragile indeed.



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Mubarak and wife, Susan, voting in Heliopolis: an ineffective endorsement

EGYPT

Mubarak's muted victory

When officials released the final results of Egypt's first parliamentary election in five years, President Hosni Mubarak hailed the vote as "a turning point in Egypt's history." Still, for Mubarak—who became president in 1981 after Muslim extremists assassinated his predecessor, Anwar Sadat—last week's announcement, in fact, disguised a setback. His ruling National Democratic Party (NDP) won 83.3 per cent of the vote, compared to only 12.7 per cent for his leading opponent, the New Wafd Party. But turnout was disappointingly low—of the 28 million Egyptians entitled to vote, fewer than half ever registered.

In Cairo, where only 20 per cent of eligible voters participated in the election, veteran observers and that the apathetic response was not surprising. Mubarak has built a formidable reputation as a statesman, negotiating the support of fellow Arab leaders after his country was suspended from the Conference of Islamic States in 1979 for signing a peace treaty with Israel. But domestically he has been less successful at curbing Egypt's more than \$24-billion foreign debt and a population boom—one million Egyptians are born every 10 months—that has diluted the benefits of economic development. Indeed, most of Egypt's 47 million people live in abject poverty. Still, the voters apparently do not believe that electing one of the opposition parties would improve the situation.

After the voting Mubarak's opponents swiftly blamed campaign violence

and electoral fraud for their poor showing. Indeed, as NDP supporters allegedly shot and killed Socialist Labour Party candidate Nemat Elshein Muhammad Ali in Luxor, 250 km south of Cairo. Declared Foad Serrageldin, the 35-year-old leader of the New Wafd: "There are 500 more elections in 60 years. I am very sad for what has happened." Other opposition leaders complained that the government had tampered with ballot boxes and voters' lists. In Cairo, Unionist Progressive Party candidate Lotfy El Kholl complained that 50 per cent of the voters in his district's rolls were fictitious. "The last married people that God has not created," he said. But Interior Minister Hassan Abu Radda insisted that the only disturbances had been polling station guards "of technical assault" in the Egyptian countryside.

Diplomatist Guro said that Mubarak will likely use his renewed majority to maintain an uneasy peace with Israel and to continue to resist Arab pressure to repudiate the Camp David accords. They added that the New Wafd will not be strong enough to mount an effective challenge to Mubarak when the general stands for re-election in 1991. Indeed, the most potent opposition force may be outside the People's Assembly—among banned fundamentalist organizations like the Muslim Brotherhood, which seeks to create an Islamic state in Egypt. And unless Mubarak can counter those opponents, it seems unlikely that his electoral mandate will translate into lasting peace.

—KATE FRANCH in Cairo

BUSINESS WATCH

A short prescription for success

By Peter C. Newman

What has been missing from the Liberal leadership race is any dialogue of ideas. It is, after all, not just a struggle for power; the man who wins will become, however temporarily, Canada's 17th Prime Minister, and held for a time both political authority and ideological sway. His political priorities will affect us all.

The actual assumption of most of the delegates has been that the choice should come down to the subtle populism represented (in marginally different manifestations) by John Turner and Jean Chrétien. The convention comes at a time in which liberalism has become indispensable to most of the world's democracies. Many countries, such as the United States and Great Britain, are turning to the right. Others, such as France, Greece and Spain, are rushing to the left. The head of the French Socialist Party recently compared the political centre, represented by the classic liberal position, to the Bermuda Triangle: "Everyone who goes there disappears forever."

Into this philosophical void this week entered a slim volume, astutely titled *A Canada That Works for Everyone: Changing the Way We Look at Our Future*. It is written by none other than James Allan Goetz, the former Liberal candidate from Nanaimo, Alta., and currently residing in Spedonia, who spent most of two decades advising Lester Pearson and Pierre Trudeau on how to retain power. His key ones is a toned guarantee to the next Liberal leader—forcing him out of backroom dealings into the inner-city streets, factory floors, farms and forests where Canadians are still seen. It is a moderate but optimistic credo, designed to give a troubled people some reason for hope. Goetz doesn't attack the Liberal party's ageing leaders by name, but he leaves the impression that he shares them with the daily difficulties of our demographics: they don't solve anyone's problems but they always travel first class.

In his specific prescriptions for a stepped platform Goetz follows the tried-and-true Liberal tradition. He holds that the only way for a politician to remain in contact with changing circumstances is to change with them. The trick is to move to both the political left and right at the same time—just far enough to keep the PCs and the STP out

of power. Goetz's ideas are a valid and imaginative extension of the social contract that has been Knap-Glad into place by Liberal administrations during the past 50 years. "I do not believe there are issues of the Left or Right," Goetz writes in the book's introduction. "They are issues of Canadian growth and survival. They have more to do with nation-



Goetz: specific proposals

building, enterprise, sharing and caring than they do with political ideology."

His economic thesis springs from a basic belief that there must be better alternatives than following the US lead—trying to cure inflation using interest rate hikes. Goetz's solution, which he hopes will create a million new jobs over the next three years, is government underwriting of interest payments (so that they will remain under 10 per

cent) for the expanding sectors of the resource industries, small business, home construction and productivity-conscious manufacturing industries. He comes out strongly for a fairer balance between wealth creation and job creation. He wants us to measure our success not only in terms of the gross national product but in terms of a gross social product that reflects otherwise ignored cultural and social dimensions.

One of Goetz's strongest demands is for further Canadianization of industrial assets, with a 50-per-cent ownership target by 1990. "We must have an agenda that results in creating new wealth in Canada through greater emphasis on productivity and new technologies," he writes. "But [it must be] an agenda that also recognizes that private markets alone have never served the needs of all Canadians, and that better use must be made of our mixed economy to create a Canada that works for everyone. Canadianization will help us reach these goals."

Instead of advocating costly new social policies, Goetz recommends extension of the Guaranteed Income Supplement, an increase in Canada Pension Plan payments and the establishment of pensions for homeowners. "In several Western countries today," he notes, "the political strategy is to coalesce the haves in order to control the have-nots. That has not been the Canadian way. We have instead built a society where success and opportunity have become more available, not less. Whatever the size of the economy pie, it must be divided fairly—not equally, but fairly."

The book's most radical proposal is that 100,000 unemployed 16-year-olds be paid \$1,000 a month during their apprenticeships. Goetz also wants to move senior Ottawa bureaucrats into storefront offices on downtown streets, where they presumably can learn to deal with real problems instead of moving paper piles in Ottawa's central squares.

The Goetz manifesto is an important political document because it moves the Liberal party away from its current posture of trying to hold power by refining its position on existing initiatives. This has created what Charles Abrams, the US political critic, once described as "a vacuum for the rich and aspirants for the poor"—an approach that is precisely the reverse of what Jim Goetz is prescribing for Canada.



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Lancaster House, the Third World's debt crisis talks 'hangs like a sword of Damocles' over the conference.

BUSINESS/ECONOMY

Summit without pretension

By Terry Hargreaves

The Duke of York and Albany built London's sumptuous Lancaster House, the setting for this week's economic summit, in the 1830s, but he died before paying for it or moving in, and his creditors took it over. fittingly, the world's creditors, the seven major industrial nations, are meeting in the historic building more than a century later to grapple with their own much more severe problems with cash-starved debtors and the cost of money. And, although they are expected to end their session with joint declarations on how to deal with major threats to the world economy, from high interest rates to trade protectionism and Third World debt, their public satisfaction will hide disagreements that will be aired in rooms where Chopin once played for Queen Victoria.

The heads of state of the United States, Britain, West Germany, France, Italy, Japan and Canada are meeting for their 10th annual peak-union since 1975, at a time when the global economy is being buffeted by rising U.S. interest rates, threats of a bloodier war in the Persian Gulf, rumors of major bank collapses and the growing calls of Third World countries for a new deal on debt repayments. But there is little chance

that their discussions will produce agreements on how to solve these dilemmas. Reagan administration officials entered the summit insisting that the United States is indeed leading the world out of recession and should not be blamed for its economic difficulties. U.S. budget deficits, and U.S. Treasury Secretary Donald Regan, "see not the

Bitter transatlantic disagreements will be aired in rooms where Chopin once played for Queen Victoria

only cause of the world's problems." But Washington's summit partners are much less sanguine. They view rising interest rates as a very serious threat to their own fragile economies and to the welfare of the developing world. The debt crisis, declared French Finance Minister Jacques Delors, "hangs like a sword of Damocles" over the industrial world, and his office predicted that the same would create tension in London between the Europeans and Washington.

Prime Minister Lawson, attending

his last international gathering before retiring from politics, shares the Reagan-era's concern about high interest rates, but he also welcomes the strong U.S. recovery. British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher is expected to take a similar position. Still, even if their efforts ease the international strains, the summit is unlikely to produce specific proposals for dealing with the problems. Indeed, the annual summit, which began with an informal private gathering in Rambouillet, France, in 1975, has gradually deteriorated into media events with more public posturing than substance. More than 3,500 journalists and 1,000 officials converged on the London gathering, where security precautions included the equipping of some of the 440 traditionally reserved British lobbies with Heckler and Koch sub-machine-guns.

The European leaders arrived at the meeting with a litany of complaints directed against Washington. Rising U.S. interest rates and the strengthening dollar—it has increased about 50 per cent since 1980 against an average of 50 major currencies—increased the cost of Europe's all imports, which are valued in dollars, drove its investment capital to the United States to take advantage of higher returns, made the Continent's weak recovery more difficult to sustain

and devastated a Third World economy caught in a debt squeeze. As the former president of the West German Bundesbank, Oskar Reschinger, put it recently, "It is a high-risk situation." For her part, Thatcher, in spite of the summit, said an adviser of Reagan's laissez-faire policies will try to prevent any concerted public attacks on the Americans.

In turn, the Americans contend that they are already doing more than their share to aid the Western recovery in the wake of an election year. As a result, they are not likely to provide any assurances of a shift in policy. A source close to the Reagan administration told *Washington's* that "No one is going to persuade the president to increase taxes or anything like that. Remember, it is an election year." Indeed, some U.S. officials believe that Washington is paying a heavy price, including an estimated \$10-billion 1984 balance of payments deficit, for leading the recovery. The Americans also anticipate that Western Europe is benefiting from the sharp increase in imports by the United States, made possible by the strong dollar. They note that if the trend of the first three months of 1984 continues, the United States will run a \$25-billion trade deficit with Western Europe this year.

What is more, U.S. economists are not prepared to tolerate criticism from their country's trade partners. Said Edward Hughes, an economist with the Washington-based Heritage Foundation, a conservative think-tank with connections to the White House, "The United States may get the blame for the slowness of the recovery in Europe and Canada, but it is their own internal policies that are to blame. They should cut their state regulations and the barriers they have to retrogression."

But, in fact, while Canadian officials were willing to support international pressure on Washington, they also pleaded to restrain other delegations of the contribution that the Americans have made to world economic recovery. Said a Canadian official involved in the process, "That should take some of the sting out of the criticism." He added, "We have to remind others that they have a responsibility to sustain the pace of recovery as well." Most Canadian officials do not expect relief from rising U.S. interest rates in the short term. That view is shared by global economists. Thomas Macmillan, vice-president and chief economist of the Conference Board of Canada, told *Washington's* that he believes there will be another increase in U.S. interest rates. The U.S. prime rate is now 12 1/2 per cent, the highest in four months. Added Macmillan, "They are trying to get their bids in early to the market over the end of the year, so there is no need for increases during the actual election campaign period." Carl Be-

gan, right economist at Dominion Securities Pfitfeld Ltd. and former head of the C.D. Howe Institute, was equally pessimistic. Declared Bevan, "The only thing Canada can do is to sit tight, keep fingers crossed, and hope their things don't blow up."

The impact of high interest rates has been most pronounced in heavily indebted Third World countries—and in the U.S., Canadian and European banks that lend to them. Five Latin American countries—Brazil, Mexico, Argentina, Venezuela and Chile—together owe \$280 billion. And a one-percentage-point rise in interest rates increases

their servicing costs by nearly \$2 billion a year. Indeed, the danger of default in those countries threatens the stability of the already shaken U.S. banking system.

In mid-May Continental Illinois, the eighth-largest U.S. bank, almost failed, and a rebill of power ran through the financial community. U.S. bankers say that if a couple of major debtors suddenly refused to pay at all, it would be hard to measure the impact on the U.S. financial system. No country has done that yet, although Bolivia has temporarily

suspended payments of its \$3-billion debt. At the same time, other Latin American governments have begun to serve notices on their creditors that they will determine how much of their hard-earned savings they can allocate to debt servicing. The presidents of Brazil, Mexico, Argentina and Colombia in a joint statement in May said that they would not accept "having sanctions forced into a situation of emergency and crisis as a means to increase credit." They said interest rates had reached intolerable levels, and they plot a joint meeting by mid-month to discuss debt.

Summit officials are expected to discuss methods of stretching out debt payments and smoothing out the impact of interest rate increases. Fully 60 per cent of the Third World's \$700-billion debt was borrowed at floating interest rates, which rise or fall with the level of the U.S. prime rate. One proposal calls for a cap on interest rates, possibly at 12 per cent. Thus, if U.S. rates rose to 14 per cent, the two-per-cent difference would be added to the principal of the loan, not to the interest payments. Still, there are political problems with all such plans.

But while Western bankers are anxious to discuss alternative payment proposals, their governments are not eager to get involved. As one Canadian finance official put it, "Why help banks that made dumb loans?" Indeed, at the summit, he added, the Canadian government will argue that "global approaches" will not work, while case by case action might.

At other times during the summit the seven leaders will address strictly political matters, including the Gulf war, East-West relations, Central America and Libya.

But when the talking stops, the results of the 10th annual summit will likely be similar to those of the preceding nine meetings. The bland common-sense statements will be less protectionist, increased trade and balanced trade will be the primary economic growth. They have been honored in principle but not in practice. And the seven nations' failure to adhere to their commitments has understandably fostered skepticism about the summit's usefulness. Said economist Bevan, "The summits are basically decorative." U.S. bankers say that if everything that happens afterward would have happened without the summits. Added Macmillan, "It is an exercise in reaffirmation, a place for value statements." But this year, a fall in the value of the dollar is in the cards, and the uncertainty is the first time in 10 years. However, it may be more costly than ever before.

—With *Washington's* in Washington, where *Washington's* in Paris, *Arthur Andersen* and *Peter Lewis* in Brussels and *Mary Joann* in Ottawa.

Trudeau: making a farewell appearance

His servicing costs by nearly \$2 billion a year. Indeed, the danger of default in those countries threatens the stability of the already shaken U.S. banking system.

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The battle for Fantasyland

Donald Daak might not understand the current squabble for control of Walt Disney Productions, but his Uncle Scrooge would feel right at home. In what would develop into 1985's most contentious takeover attempt, financier Saul Steinberg pressed ahead with his two-month-long campaign to buy control of the Buhalak, Calif., firm last week. With 12.2 per cent of the entertainment company's shares already in his hands, Steinberg launched a legal counterattack against Disney management's efforts to find him off.

In a lawsuit filed in a Los Angeles federal court, Steinberg charged that Disney management, led by Ron Miller, son-in-law of the late Walt, had acted to protect their personal positions when the company recently agreed to purchase Arvida, a Florida-based real estate concern, rather than in the corporation's best interests. Charging the management with fraud, wasting corporate assets and a breach of security laws, the suit seeks a permanent injunction barring the Arvida acquisition—a deal that if completed would complicate Steinberg's takeover—on the grounds that, Steinberg indicated, that he might launch a proxy fight to

oust Miller's management.

These were the latest maneuvers in a corporate battle that heated up in late April. At that time Steinberg had bought nearly 10 per cent of Disney's stock and subsequently indicated that he was aiming for 40.9 per cent, a stake that analysts estimate would cost \$870 million (U.S.).

The company, Wall Street analysts believe, is a model takeover target. For one thing, depressed earnings between 1979 and 1983 dragged the stock price down. Much of the decline was due to heavy investments in Disney's new EPCOT theme park in Orlando, Fla. But the lowered earnings concealed huge values Disney's film library, for example, holds such potent power as *Snow White* and *The Seven Dwarfs*. The company is also laden with valuable real estate, notably some 25,000 acres near Epcot.

Steinberg's victory could have led to a sale of Disney, but the company's efforts to seal the deal with the company agreed to se-

quire Arvida, which owns 20,000 acres of residential and commercial property in Florida for \$200 million in Disney stock. Unless Steinberg's suit can abort the transaction, the deal will give the Bush family of Fort Worth, Tex., Arvida's main owners, between eight and 16 per cent of Disney stock. With the shares controlled by Miller and other top Disney managers, the Bush stake may be enough to stall Steinberg's drive. That is because Disney adapted corporate bylaws in 1977 that require 90 per cent of the shareholders to approve any takeovers.

Last week some Wall Street experts believed that Disney management's aggressive defenses might work. When Steinberg launched his suit, the company's stock price fell—rather than the lowered earnings concealed huge values Disney's film library, for example, holds such potent power as *Snow White* and *The Seven Dwarfs*. The company is also laden with valuable real estate, notably some 25,000 acres near Epcot.

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A young Saul Steinberg

Nova Scotia's flickering dream

Ever since then-Premier Gerald Regan held out the first tiny sample bottles of Sable Island oil and gas for the benefit of photographers in 1971, conflicting predictions on the economic benefits of offshore energy development have both enthralled and disappointed Nova Scotians. Provincial politicians have hotly predicted that the development of offshore energy will bring economic prosperity in the form of increased government revenues, hundreds of new firms and more than 5,000 new years of employment by 1990. But now a devastating report by the Economic Council of Canada has cast serious doubt on the role that natural gas discoveries will play in any economic revival.

The report takes a skeptical view of the prospects for Nova Scotia's west geosynclinal gas field, the Venture gas field, discovered by Mobil Oil in 1979. It dismisses the size of the discovery, estimated to contain 2.5 trillion cubic feet of gas as "insignificant at best." Indeed, the report concludes that for consumers in Eastern Canada and the northeastern United States, Alberta gas, transported across 5,000 km by pipeline, will be cheaper than Venture gas, which only has to be transported 175 km from the

drill site near Sable Island to the Nova Scotia mainland. If the Venture project is to be viable, E.C.C. economist Peter Richardson told a special Senate committee studying Canada's energy policy, far more production reserves will have to be discovered.

Despite sinking numerous test wells, Mobil Oil has not yet confirmed the size of the Venture discovery. It hopes to do that by this summer and is currently sinking two more test wells. But even if these explorations produce positive results, Mobil acknowledges that Venture gas production could not begin until 1986 at the earliest. And there are doubts that there will be sufficient demand even then to make development feasible. Currently, a glut of natural gas in the North American market has forced the shutdown of 30,000 western wells and depressed prices.

But the Nova Scotia government still remains confident about the prospect for Venture gas. Provincial Energy Minister Don Macdonald has announced that the province will be shipping 300 million cubic feet of gas a day to New England by 1989. Edward Burke, the chairman of Rhode Island's public utilities commission, shared that view. During a recent visit to Nova Scotia he

declared that utility operators in the northeastern United States are "determinedly upbeat" about the possibility of importing Venture gas. Burke added that New Englanders want to be "at the head of the pipeline, not at the end of it. I hope that the first burner (using Nova Scotia gas) will be turned on in Rhode Island."

If that optimistic outlook is borne out, an agreement between the province and Ottawa, which was introduced in legislation in both Halifax and Ottawa last week, will mean that the project could be an even bigger economic boom for Nova Scotia than first projected. Under the joint offshore management agreement, Ottawa will turn over to the province most of the revenue from drilling off its shores over the next 30 years—unless the program is so successful that Nova Scotia's ongoing economic fortunes are dramatically reversed. As well, the plan ensures that Nova Scotia's equalization payments from Ottawa will not be significantly reduced when the offshore funds materialize. The price to Nova Scotia, the province has noted, now sits on all of the authority over offshore development to the federal government. But the value of that authority will mean very little until this summer's drilling confirms the size and viability of the resource find.

—STEVENS KIRKIN in Halifax

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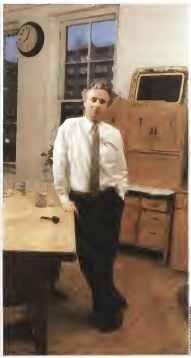
Aftermath of Vengeance

By Robert Miller

The real-life tale of the controversial No. 1 best seller *Vengeance*, being marketed around the world as the true account of an Israeli assassination team's deadly 1978-1979 mission in Europe, is a tangled web of deception and duplicity inspired by the lure of large profits. Indeed, even before its official publication on May 10, *Vengeance*, by Toronto author George Jonas, triggered skepticism as well as outright denial of some of its central claims. But last week, for the first time, official Israeli sources denounced it as "a crock and an impostor," the self-proclaimed leader of the assassination team—and the principal source of the book. Given the pseudonym "Arner" by Jonas, the source referred to Madelon's that he had been extremely uncooperative in publishing his story and that the disclosure to security was that he had around his New York residence had collapsed.

Arner's story as a publishing property began in 1978. Since then, almost everyone involved in it has hoped to make a financial killing. But Madelon's has established that the story itself underwent radical changes in content. It was worked on or considered by at least four writers before being offered to Jonas in 1981. It was bought as nonfiction in 1979 by Simon & Schuster, a New York publishing house which later considered it as a possible fiction project when Arner's first collaborator withdrew because he doubted the story's authenticity (Simon & Schuster published *Vengeance* last month). And Jonas himself never learned the details of *Vengeance*'s antecedents from either his publisher or his source during the 24 years he spent researching and writing the book.

There were other intriguing developments, including the emergence of a possible lawsuit by a writer-writer. Lawyers representing the Canadian publishers of *Vengeance*, Lester & Orpen Dennys/Godwin Canada Ltd., as well as Jonas and Toronto author Leo Hupac, met last week to discuss Hupac's claim that he retains some rights to Arner's story. In New York, Simon & Schuster's editor in chief, Michael Korda, said he had no knowledge of an earlier version of Arner's story purchased by his firm in 1979, although Toronto publisher Madelon Lester said that he personally reminded Korda last fall of *Vengeance*'s previous incarnation, *Louise Denys*, a



JONAS: PHOTOFEST

partisan in the firm, had earlier suggested that Korda had submitted the winning bid for U.S. rights to *Vengeance* as a New York office organized in the St. Martin's House by the Canadian publishers last fall. Lester and Denys have a copy of a contract in which Simon & Schuster agreed to pay \$125,000 (\$75,000 for the rights). And they said that an U.S. publishing house had been invited to bid on a confidential basis. But last week extensive inquiries failed to locate any of the other bidders. Said Lester, who had been helpful throughout the investigation, "We have no comment whatsoever."

The publishers and the author stood by their conviction that Arner's story,

Madelon's agreed to withhold the same, even though it is too widely known to remain secret for long. The story that a man representing himself as a highly trained assassin had been forced to seek refuge behind three innocent family members seemed to be lost on Arner, who instead criticized the behavior of the media. Declared the self-proclaimed assassin, "I wish you to print this, there is dishonesty among terrorists and thieves, but nowhere near as much as there is among reporters."

Still, because of the style of the journalistic promotion campaign mounted for *Vengeance*, which included interviews with reporters in Canada, the United States and Europe, and be-

cause they were following the same leads. It was learned that Arner personally peddled his story to at least five New York publishing houses in 1978-1979. Under the name of "Ariel Shomron" he signed a \$65,000 contract with Simon & Schuster on March 9, 1979, in which he undertook, along with a then-38-year-old New York journalist, Shmuel Bask, to tell his story. Six months later, after trying and failing to substantiate his source's claims—which "Arner" was already striving to make them compatible with previously published accounts of the mission team he claimed to have engineered—Bask withdrew from the project. He was later threatened with a lawsuit by the pub-



KORDA: PHOTOFEST

Buck opposing: Lorde even before publication *Vengeance* triggered details of some of its claims

as published in *Vengeance*, is substantially true. But Arner himself was deeply misinformed because his true identity had become known. And he pleaded that the name under which he firms and works as a security consultant in New York be withheld from publication. Frustrated, he said, would expose his wife and two young children to potentially serious physical harm. "Once the name was known or breached," he said, "my life is worth nothing, my family's lives are worth nothing."

Madelon's co-operation in its investigation with *The Observer* newspaper of London, both publications began their inquiries independently but decided to work together two weeks ago when they

later Bask wrote Simon & Schuster, explaining: "I had been slightly less uncooperative, as followed the advice offered me, Simon & Schuster could very well have published a book that would have been immediately attacked by any number of authorities as inaccurate, bordering on fraudulent."

After offering the story—then entitled *The Secret War*—to two other writers, including "a top-notch novelist," both of whom turned it down, Simon & Schuster gave up on the project and

attempts to recover from Buck the entire \$25,000 advance, which was paid when the original contract was signed. For his part, Amer continues to try to tell his story and eventually a lawsuit ensued. New York (magazine) David Krebs, introduced him to Leo Haaga, who has written eight books, including, most recently, *Black Hand*. She (McGraw-Hill) said in mid-summer, 1984, Haaga bought the source and the story, by now retitled *The World of God*, to Lester & Oprea Demeny in Toronto. After a month of negotiations, during which the Toronto publishers, in alliance with Collins Canada, offered an advance of \$25,000 for world rights, the tale collapsed. Haaga broke off the discussions in a handwritten note dated Aug. 26. On Oct. 2, 1984, Amer wrote three letters. The first, to Haaga, recalled "my previous agreements made between us concerning the writing of my book." The second, to Lester, reported that the collaboration with Haaga had been terminated. And the third, to Demeny, the subsequent co-editor of *Magnum*, authorized her to find another writer.

Within two months, Amer began the collaboration with Amer which culminated with last month's publication of the book. Prior to publication, Lester and Demeny claimed that *Magnum* had attracted almost \$300,000 in advance sales and had been sold in 50 countries. Also prior to publication, re-edition rights were offered, under unusual security conditions, to newspapers and magazines. *Maclean's* paid \$1,500 for the right to excerpt up to 5,000 words of *Magnum* before it was available in bookstores. The magazine decided not to publish the excerpt because it was unable to verify the story, but it carried a lengthy cover story on "the publishing event of the year."

Before the book was published, Amer granted two interviews to *Maclean's* in which he acknowledged that he hoped to make at least \$150,000 on his share of the profits from *Magnum*. And he declared that his real identity was totally protected. He claimed that a worldwide network of friends would become aware of any serious inquiries about his true identity and give him ample advance notice that he was being pursued. He adopted the pseudonym Ark Shamoun while trying to sell his story in 1978-1979, but when the project was abandoned by Simon & Schuster, he wrote and signed, with his own name, letters on the stationery of his company reprints. He adopted the pseudonym Ark Shamoun while trying to sell his story in 1978-1979, but when the project was abandoned by Simon & Schuster, he wrote and signed, with his own name, letters on the stationery of his company reprints. He adopted the pseudonym Ark Shamoun while trying to sell his story in 1978-1979, but when the project was abandoned by Simon & Schuster, he wrote and signed, with his own name, letters on the stationery of his company reprints.

Last week, Amer agreed to an interview with *Maclean's* to discuss his earlier adventures in the publishing world. But he refused to fly to Toronto and he insisted that the interview be conducted "in a West Coast city." In the end, a

telephone conversation was arranged in the offices of Lester & Oprea Demeny's lawyers, the Toronto firm of Minkin Gross Grubisoff & Greenstein. In the interview, Amer declared that he "made one or two mistakes on personalities" and claimed that "people I have broken bread with have broken their word to me." But, he said, he had made a decision to "take some risks to get my book published."

He refused to discuss in detail the

agency and new head of his own firm, distributed to a dozen publishers in late 1976, Amer said, "I was shocked that you have it." He added that "We were trying to sell a book, to make the story as exciting as possible." He also added that one explanation for differences between his story then and his story as told by Amer might have been the editing process. "George wrote more than 800 pages," he said. "Many things were cut out."



Office of Lester & Oprea Demeny: the story underwent radical changes in content

substantial differences between his story as told and told in 1978 and his story as published in *Magnum*. "I will not comment on any differences," he said. "All I will say is that there is a final product, and that I am satisfied with it." Told that the interviewer had received a copy of a 10-page outline for the original book proposal, written by Buck and revised and approved by Amer himself, which their literary agent, Donald Congdon, then with the Harold Meison

Among the many major contradictions between the story told to *Maclean's* and the one related to Amer, Amer told Buck in 1978 that his team traveled to Japan, South Africa and the Soviet Union in pursuit of Palestinian targets (Amer's book includes no such destinations). In 1978 Amer claimed that his team had full technical support from Mossad, the Israeli secret service (in *Magnum* the team bought support services from a shadowy French-based

criminal organization which Amer claimed "Le Group") in 1976. Amer claimed that the first assassination took place in East Berlin, which his team had secured on false papers and from which they had a narrow escape after three days of searching the East German police (there is no such police) in West Germany and in 1976 Amer claimed that he and the only other survivor of his team was sentenced back into service 18 months after they had obtained no good terms,

Israel, 38 years ago. (He has since assumed a different name.) His father, who died in 1965, was a driving instructor for the Israeli army, and his mother, Beysa, is a German-born profile who converted to Judaism, and now lives quietly in the town of Rishon-le-Zion, southeast of Tel Aviv. His brother, Ariel, 27, told *Maclean's* that Ariel had been a difficult child and had been sent to a kibbutz. But when Yossi was called up for military service he quickly devel-

opment. Yossi, but refused to say what his duties had been.

Wafiq Latta, who collected "background" on Amer because an Israeli official here in the late 1960s after he was released from an Egyptian prison, remembered being served by Amer's brother as an SS Al flight in New York in 1972. Latta, whose real-life career closely parallels that of the father when Yossi was in *Magnum*, said in a telephone interview from Munich, where he now lives, "I was in Munich in New York. I had just published a new book (*The Champagne Spy*, an account of his Mossad-covered escapades in as a correspondent, Stan Bevis among Egyptian high society), and was quite well-known because of television appearances and the like. A number of people wanted to be interviewed and Amer seemed to me being bothered so much he made an announcement to the effect that the captain was supporting terrorism or something and asked everyone to take these things I was grateful." Latta, 62, was seeking in his denunciation of the claims that Amer makes in *Magnum*, "Absolute cock and bull," he declared. "Why would he claim such things? Money, of course. Money, money, money. He always had some largesse about money."

Latta was amazed when he learned that in 1979 Amer had told his first collaborator, Buck, that the champagne spy was his actual father and would eventually come forward to confirm details about the story. Buck was then researching for Simon & Schuster. "More cock and bull," declared Latta. "Mind you, I know his parents quite well. My late wife and I often paid them social visits. They were nice people, good friends." Latta said that the last time he saw Amer was in Israel, about five years ago. At the time, Amer said that he had opened a security company and even suggested that Latta might work for it. Asked if Amer had been in Mossad, Latta said "Of course he was in Mossad. He had some low-level assignment in New York. But he is full of them. He started spending strange money about purchasing scandals. I imagine they were happy to see him go."

Latta said that Amer would not have had difficulties in returning from the secret service, contrary to his claim in the book, ("It's not like the Roman, you know"), and added that so long as Amer had not misappropriated and betrayed important secrets in *Magnum*, Mossad would probably not be concerned in his return. "I took him in and released," said Latta, "but if he gave nothing away, what would they care? What would they care if I covered some American publisher, as long as I did not reveal state secrets?"

After Amer left the payroll of SI Al, he worked as a security officer for a



Heaps, Israeli source denounces 'Amer' as a 'crook and an impostor'

in order to help Israeli intelligence carry out the celebrated 1977 raid on Entebbe Air Port in Uganda (in *Magnum*, Amer was depicted as being furious with Mossad after the sensitive mission because the agency had taken more than \$100,000 from his Swiss bank account in a futile attempt to make him accept an assignment in South America).

The Amer who lives and works in New York was born Yossi Abgey in

and took a first-rate soldier with a crack pasteurization. According to Ariel, a part-time writer and operator of several microphones, his brother was employed first as a sub in stowaway and later as a security guard for the Israeli airline El Al from 1967 until 1974. Ariel said his brother was transferred to New York with his family in 1972, and that he has lived in the United States ever since. Occasionally, he pays a brief visit home. El Al confirmed the dates during which



Last week's solar eclipse, a dramatic necklace of solar light ringing the moon

ASTRONOMY

A rare celestial spectacle

In Vancouver cautions schoolchildren looked at the reflection that shined through pinholes onto pieces of cardboard in Calgary amateur astronomers peered skyward through their telescopes with speech filters. In Eastern Canada distant sky gasses lined up at local planetariums despite overcast skies. All of them, and people throughout North America, sought a glimpse of a rare solar eclipse last week that partially obscured the sun over most of Canada and covered as much as 80 per cent of its surface in the southern United States and Mexico.

The event was what scientists call an annular solar eclipse, so named because of the dramatic necklaces of solar light that ring the moon when it passes between the sun and the Earth. The spectacular effect occurs on an irregular basis over North America when the sun and the moon are aligned so that the moon, as seen from Earth, is not large enough to totally cover the face of the sun. Canadians have not seen a similar spectacle since a total solar eclipse blazed over daylight in Manitoba five years ago. And the next eclipse that Canadians will be able to view will not occur until 1990.

Jan McGreer, past president of the Toronto chapter of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada, who has witnessed two total solar eclipses in Canada and Kenya, said that there are two compelling reasons to view an eclipse "the scientific knowledge to be gained

and the sheer beauty of the event." Knowledge was the primary concern last week for University of Calgary astrophysicist Alan Clark. Flying in a Learjet just off the coast of Mexico, Clark and his team of Alberta scientists gathered new data about the functioning of the sun. The scientists took precise measurements of the composition of solar gases which emanate from the edge of the sun. Said Clark, "The phenomenon allowed us to peer into the different layers of the sun's atmosphere. It is one of those pieces of work that can only be done during an eclipse."

Pleasure, however, was the primary motivation for 44 members of the Royal Astronomical Society of Canada who travelled to the southern United States last week to view the eclipse. (In Canada the moon obscured no more than 80 per cent of the sun at any one place.) Originally, members of the expedition decided to view the eclipse from Petersburg, Va., 50 km south of Richmond, but overcast weather forced them to change their location. Said Michael Watson, leader of the expedition: "We decided at 3:30 a.m. to make a run for it." After driving 225 km the self-proclaimed "eclipse freaks" set up their instruments in a suburban in Cleveland, O.C., 24 km north of Greenfield, under a clear sky. Said Watson: "It was worth it. It was one of the most spectacular events I have ever witnessed in nature."

—STEVEN M. KAY

LAW

The court's new judge

Gerald Le Dain has always been Prime Minister Trudeau's kind of lawyer: a Montreal-born, bilingual constitutional scholar who enjoyed applying textbook law to the social and political mores of the day. And now, it was no irony that Trudeau asked Le Dain to head a controversial 1989 royal commission on the constitutional use of drugs and later named him to the Federal Court of Appeal in Canada. Last week Trudeau again turned to Le Dain when he promoted him to the Supreme Court of Canada, to join the other eight justices in the historic task of defining the scope of the Charter of Rights and Freedoms.

Le Dain, 58, first came to national prominence as chairman of the study on street drugs, and his commissions made headlines when it proposed that possession of marijuana should be punishable only by fines, not prison sentences. Parliament never enacted that controversial change, but ever since the 1970 recommendations were issued judges have tended to treat simple possession cases mildly—restricting imprisonment to six months. He was now teaching at Toronto's Osgoode Hall Law School, and then joined the Federal Court of Appeal in 1975 and established a reputation among lawyers as a gentlemanly, moderately liberal judge with a vast command of both the common law and the civil law of Quebec, where he had been a student and then teacher at McGill University and a constitutional adviser to the provincial Liberal government in the 1960s.

Le Dain fills the Supreme Court vacancy created by the March 26 death of Chief Justice Bora Laskin and the elevation of Brian Dickson to chief justice. It is one of the three places on the court traditionally held by Ontario judges, although Le Dain only joined the Ontario bar in 1966. Chief Justice Dickson called Le Dain "very well qualified, fairly bilingual, a hard worker and a fine scholar." Like Laskin, Le Dain brings an academic background to the bench. But some lawyers consider him to be more of a traditionalist than Laskin. Said Toronto lawyer Gordon Haddock, a veteran of Supreme Court cases: "He deals with constitutional issues from a historical aspect. Laskin was a futurist." And as one of the Supreme Court's nine judges, Le Dain now has his own chance to make history.—JOHN HAT in Ottawa

BEST OF TASTE



BEEFEATER: Spirit of England

A junior jailhouse rock

JACOB TWO TWO MEETS THE
HOODED PANG
By Mordoch Richler
Lipson and music by Dennis Lee
and Philip Boudre
Directed by Peter Klein

Mordoch Richler's classic contribution to children's literature is his 1975 novel, *Jacob Two Two Meets the Hooded Pang*. With poet Dennis Lee (Aliquippa Ave, Jelly Roll) providing the lyrics, the author has now adapted his book into an uneven but entertaining musical. Richler's other current musical adaptation, *Daddy*, is heading for Broadway. But the production of *Jacob Two Two at Terrence's Young People's Theatre* is so much that its producers should consider sending it, as well.

The plot is an extended dream sequence arising out of a young child's alienation from the adult world. Disappointed Jacob (Kevin Mulcahy-Schuchack) wants to be taken to buy "two pounds of firm, red tomatoes," inadvertently agrees the testy grocer Jacob



Clark: a story of both terror and delight

runs away in tears, gets lost in a park and falls asleep. The adults in his ensuing dream are odd-bodders; they include Justice Rough (Alice Willows), who sends Jacob to the children's prince on Summer's Isle, and Mr. Fox (Richard Brasley), who specializes in subjugating toy shops. But the Hooded Pang (Rogers Clark), the prison warden, turns out to be a villain with a heart of jelly beans. Assisted by Child Power—two of Jacob's siblings in Superman costumes—Jacob frees his fellow prisoners and finally wakes up in the presence of his beloved father.

Initially, Richler and Lee cast a powerful, ambivalent spell on the audience: the cruel injustices which the adults perpetrate on the children are grotesque, but they prompt both terror and delight. Willows and Brasley are riveting performers, and Philip Boudre's junky rock 'n' roll perfectly complements Lee's songs, painted lyrics. Then, in the second act, his dialogue begins to project many elements that a young audience, and grand production numbers obscure the plot. But Mulcahy-Schuchack's calm professionalism and the friendly manner score was not in the end. Together they assure that in *Jacob Two Two's* world, adult fears remain safely hooded.

—MARK CHAMBERLIN

BEHAVIOR

The children finders

Recently, an increasing number of parents who have lost custody battles in bitter divorces have resorted to abducting their own children. Indeed, police estimate that 40,000 parents in Canada now are holding their children. And until last fall, Canadian police for their abducted children had to rely on local police forces to locate them or pay high prices to private investigators. Now, two nonprofit programs, called Child Find and Kid-Chick, are helping distraught parents in the United States and Canada to relocate their children. Child Find, founded in the United States in 1980, started operations in Calgary last September, and currently has Ontario offices in London, Ontario and Hamilton. It plans to open a bureau in Vancouver next month.

When a parent registers a missing child with Child Find, volunteers send copies of the child's picture, a physical description and details of the place and time of abduction to all six Child Find offices in Canada and more than 100 in the United States. The information is also placed in schools, libraries and day-

care centers in the regions that each group services.

Since 1980 Child Find has located 3rd children in the United States. The Canadian branches have so far solved only one case. The Hamilton office, which opened last February, found a set of twins in Annapolis, Ont., 56 km north of

**Nonprofit programs
are helping distraught
parents in Canada to
find their runaway
or abducted children**

Ottawa, last March. A neighbor who had watched a television program that portrayed the missing twins contacted Child Find, which reunited their mother with her daughters after a four-year search. The father had taken the children after a Canadian family court had denied his application for custody. The state of California extradited him

and arrested him on charges of abduction. Kathleen Morgenthaun, president of Calgary-based Child Find Canada, said she is optimistic that the results will improve Sand Morgenthaun: "You cannot start a national organization like this and expect instant success."

Some missing children are runaways or abducted by sex offenders. Another new program, Kid-Chick, is designed to help police deal with those cases. Under that system, local police photograph and fingerprint children up to age 14. Parents keep the records and only turn them over to police if the child is reported missing. Said Sgt. Paul Gormier, co-ordinator of the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Halton Regional Police in Ontario: "Children's features may alter, but fingerprints never change." Since last September 20,000 children in Alberta and 8,000 in Ontario have been fingerprinted. Other provinces will soon follow suit.

Still, the abduction of a child is a relatively rare crime in contrast. Often there are no witnesses and few clues. As a result, police say that they welcome the assistance of Child Find and Kid-Chick. Said Const. Victor Schenckman of the Calgary Police Victim Services Unit: "When you are dealing with missing kids, it is vital to have help in the search."

—DEANNE LORNE

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PEOPLES' JEWELLERS

The sperm bank debate

At first glance it appeared to be just another California lawsuit: an Oakland corporation, the Fertility Women's Health Center, sued San Diego's Repository for Genetical Choice for defaming the quality of the center's product, and the San Diego group retaliated with a charge of slander.

But the product in question is human semen and the babies it helps to create, and the reputations in dispute are those of two of the most controversial of the 20 companies that collect and distribute human sperm to American women who want to become pregnant.

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The Repository for Genetical Choice, founded in 1979 by retired millinaire eyeglass lens manufacturer Robert Graham, has been dedicated to eugenics—the improvement of the human race through selective breeding. The repository does not pay its donors or bill the recipients. Graham pays all costs. Three of the repository's donors have been Nobel laureates in science, and so far it has a record of 13 healthy babies. Said Graham: "We are trying to produce very bright youngsters who will work on the problems of our society." He insisted that prospective mothers should have above-average intelligence, be under 40 and be married. Said Graham: "We are not going to send the best sperm in the world to a stupid woman."

But the Oakland Fertility Women's Health Center, in the sperm business since 1980, considers the concept of eugenics to be repugnant. Said director Barbara Baboy: "High IQ scores and distinguished accomplishments may simply indicate social privilege." The Oakland group, whose service has helped produce 16 healthy babies, charges for its services. Donors receive \$1 to \$25 per ejaculation, depending on financial need, and recipients pay as much as \$400 for the semen, medical tests and counseling. Unlike Graham's repository, the center does not stipulate that its clients must be married. About a third are single heterosexual women and another third homosexual. Among donors, six are from Third World countries and several others are black, native or Mexican American born, said Baboy, "variety is what the public wants."

The spark that ignited the legal dispute was a remark which a repository employee allegedly made last August to a reporter from Mother Jones, a left-leaning California-based magazine. It quoted Paul Smith as saying that of clients wanted "defective" (spine and babies), they could "go to Oakland." Three months later the Fertility Women's Health Center claimed that the comment had caused a drop in business and sued for \$5 million.

Last month, Graham fought back with a \$5-million slander suit, claiming that the head of the Oakland group, Laura Horne, had defamed the repository by calling it "crack, weed and cocaine." Graham countered that "two or three of our donors are Jewish. Unfortunately two Asiatic and black scientists I approached turned me down." When the case goes to court next year, much more than legal technicalities may be argued. Said Karen Ryan, lawyer for the Oakland Group: "We hope to engage in worthy discussions about the future of the human race."

—PAT O'BRIEN

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The Winnipeg Royal Rifles landing in Normandy, 1944: an expensive campaign

BOOKS

D-Day's terrible costs

OVERLORD: D-DAY AND THE BATTLE FOR NORMANDY
By Max Hastings
(Collins, \$19.95, \$15.95)

BLOODY VICTORY
By J. L. Granatstein and Desmond Morton
(Lester & Orpen Langens, \$20.00, \$15.95)

1944: THE CANADANS IN NORMANDY
By Raymond H. Ship
(Macmillan of Canada, \$20.00, \$15.95)

Just as it marks the 40th anniversary of D-Day, the greatest amphibious assault in military history. It was the beginning of the Allies' costly battle to win a foothold in occupied France, from which the combined forces of Britain, Canada, the United States, Poland, Holland and France eventually drove the Germans out of Normandy. But as these new books on the summer campaign of 1944 demonstrate, the victory was costly, slow and often far from certain. The specially trained and equipped German forces fighting for its life against the tanks and bombers of the Normans countryside, managed to hold the Allies, with their superior manpower, at bay for almost three months, inflicting more than 200,000 casualties.

Overlord: D-Day and the Battle for

Normandy offers a superb treatment of that campaign. Because its author, respected British journalist Max Hastings, was not here until after the Second World War had ended, he approaches the Normandy conflict with a refreshing objectivity. Hastings gives full credit to the Allies for their magnificent feat in landing 125,000 men in two days onto the stoutly defended shores of France, but he also praises the fighting abilities of the German troops. He particularly appreciates their skilful defensive use of the Normans hedgerows. And he points out that the German weapons, with the exception of artillery, outperformed the most deadly that the Allies could muster.

Against such formidable opposition, argues Hastings, the Allies might well have suffered defeat had they not enjoyed almost total air supremacy. Still, the infantrymen and tank crews had to bear the brunt of the battle as they struggled to root the Germans out of their dreaded strongholds. Hastings interviewed scores of veterans and won their testimonies into a gripping evocation of the hell of the day-to-day fighting.

The troops of the newly formed First Canadian Army played a major role in the brutal campaign. Hastings is complementary, for the most part, about the individual Canadian fighting qualities, quoting an American observer who noted "The strength of that Canadian

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A radical and a rocker

STEARLING FIRE
Bruce Cockburn
(True North/CTM)

With a new band, different producers and some of his most compelling songs to date, Bruce Cockburn's *Stearling Fire* is a bold artistic achievement. The album's mix conjoins his longtime interest in Cockburn's social concerns and taste for tropical rhythms, but his tone has sharpened considerably. Evidently influenced by his travels last year to Central America, three songs deal directly with that region: *Nicaragua*, with its laid, Latin-flavored guitar, warily portrays the operations of a nation facing enemies who resemble "vipers lying mistleed lips." But a more revealing portrait of that country is the lazy, rocking *Just and Denel*, which shows the human side of the Nicaraguan people through an everyday highway incident. On a more romantic level, *Loose in a Dangerous Time* contrasts modern hope with despair. Here he sings "Pay attention to the poet/You



Springsteen: a return to wild abandon

need him and you know it" on *Maybe the Post*, his warning tells a fitting personal and political truth.

BORN IN THE U.S.A.
Bruce Springsteen
(CBS)

After his melodic, acoustic guitar-based 1982 album, *Nikeland*, rock hero Bruce Springsteen has moved back with wild, characteristic abandon. His robust joy and the equally exuberant *U.S. Street Band* fuel *Born in the U.S.A.*, which includes tough rock, sullying rhythms and blues and bittersweet ballads. On *Darlington County*, about a young man sewing cars, Springsteen convincingly projects a youthful exuberance, and *Glory Days* displays unabashed nostalgia for high school. But the strongest songs are those that open each side of the recording. *No Surrender*, an exhilarating testimony to the spirit of rock 'n' roll, boasts: "We learned more from a three-minute record than we ever learned in school." And the title song is a profound celebration of his cultural roots. Springsteen's peppy brand of patriotism pervades much of the album. For Bruce Springsteen, *Born in the U.S.A.* is a return to the anguish and passion of his folk-blooded youth. —NICHOLAS BENTLEY

SCIENCE

A Sudbury revival

When Queen Elizabeth II formally opens a science centre in Sudbury, Ont., on July 24 she will herald what officials of the Northern Ontario industrial city hope will be a new surge of revenue-generating tourism. There have been major layoffs at Sudbury's two major metal mining employers, Inco Ltd. and Falconbridge Ltd., and residents are counting on the \$55-million science showcase, Science North, to play a key role in the renewal of a flagging economy. Visitors to Science North, which is designed along the lines of Toronto's successful Ontario Science Centre, will be able to examine, touch and manipulate colorful exhibits that illustrate scientific concepts, especially in the areas of geology and the life sciences.

Science North, which will open to the public on June 18, is housed in two dramatic stainless steel buildings on the west end of Lake Huron, north of Sudbury. Sudbury's director of development, James Marchbank, called Science North the centerpiece of a push for tourism that included tours of the nearby Big Nickel Mine and cruises on Lake Huron.

Planning for the exhibition project began in May, 1980, when the Sudbury Regional Development Corp., at Inco's suggestion, initiated a feasibility study for which Inco paid \$200,000. The company has since added \$5 million more. Falconbridge gave \$1 million, and the Ontario government another \$30 million to cover construction costs. The remaining expenses will be covered by a \$14-million federal donation, \$10 million from the City of Sudbury and surrounding areas and a nationwide public funding campaign expected to raise \$7.9 million.

The anticipation of more tourists has resulted in a major hotel-building boom which has already led to construction of a new 40-room Victoria Inn, with at least two more hotels planned. Marchbank said that he expects Science North to draw as many as 200,000 visitors per year by the end of 1985. He added "I do not expect people to specifically plan holiday trips to Sudbury. I think it is more realistic to hope that those who have been passing on by will be persuaded to stop." Such a trend could provide Sudbury with its best hedge against the vulnerability of a one-industry economy. —DAVE SILBERT



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FILMS

A sharp knock on Hollywood's doors

By Patricia Hickey

The federal government has always played a starring role in Canada's movie industry, but it has had little success in getting home-grown films onto the screens. Hollywood's stronghold on Canadian film distribution has traditionally meant that only two per cent of all theatre exhibition time is devoted to Canadian movies. But last week federal Communications Minister Francis Fox announced Telefilm Canada, to help with the start-up, marketing and promotion of film and television projects. As well, it calls for a major reorientation of the National Film Board (page 62). And, for the most part, film-makers were enthusiastic about the new strategy. Said Toronto film-maker Allan King, vice-president of the Canadian Association of Motion Picture Producers: "This is a major step."

The most controversial element of the policy involves Ottawa's plans to enter-

tain in Canadian theatres with Canadian films unless you get picked up by an American distributor.

But critics complain that Fox's plan falls far short of the kind of legislation that some film-makers have called for. A 1982-83 federal task force on Canadian film distribution and exhibition suggested provisions similar to those set out in Quebec's Bill 160, enacted last summer, which requires that distributors allocate a percentage of their gross annual revenues in Quebec films. Fox had expressed support for the Quebec legislation, but he said last week that he will negotiate with the U.S. majors for six months and consider legislation only if those talks fail. But some observers insisted that voluntary agreements will not be adhered to. Said broadcasting and film consultant Sandra Gathier of Ryland, Que. "People do not turn over money unless you put legislation behind it."

The unveiling of the new policy last week coincided with another development that may indeed help the Canadian film industry. Garth Drabinsky, president of the Cineplex Corp., which has a tradition of backing the domestic film industry and which makes films through its wholly owned subsidiary, Theatre Productions, announced that Cineplex has begun its takeover. That will make the newly enlarged company a formidable competitor to Famous Players, which has fewer screens but more seats. The announcement signalled a recovery for Cineplex, whose future looked precarious at the end of 1982. Last year a ruling from federal regulators giving the company greater access to films produced by the major studios helped it bounce back. So did significant agreement from Cineplex Investments Ltd., the private holding company of Charles and Edgar Bronfman. Declared Drabinsky: "I have no difficulty seeing the combined companies being able to accommodate even more of Francis Fox's dreams to have exposure for Canadian pictures."

It is still unclear whether Fox will make significant progress through negotiations, but Ottawa is confident that U.S. distributors are now prepared to handle. Said communications department Assistant Deputy Minister David Simon: "We think the Americans want to continue to have good relations with their largest foreign market. We have a lot of access in our 'givers.' Indeed, Hollywood may well decide to give Canadian movies a chance."



Fox: a film industry barred from many movie screens has more access in its quiver

mented that Ottawa would no longer allow U.S. films to ignore our Canadian productions. As part of a new national film and video policy, Fox will soon begin negotiating with the no major U.S. distribution companies for a bigger share of the market. By curtailing the power of the "foreign gatekeepers," Fox is attempting to give the domestic industry some badly needed muscle.

The announcement is the latest involvement in a comprehensive strategy to help the Canadian industry compete against the gigantic U.S. entertainment machine. And it took place just as Cineplex Corp., the Canadian exhibitors chain, said that it will take over Canadian Odéon Theatres. The new policy allocates an extra \$7.5 million a year to the Canadian Film Development Corp.,

was the country's \$165-million-a-year feature film distribution industry by reaching a voluntary agreement with distributors. The Canadian box office, which drew \$360 million a year, is Hollywood's largest export market. For years Hollywood, along with Canada's two predominant movie exhibitors, U.S.-owned Famous Players Ltd. and Canadian Odéon Theatres Ltd., has effectively barred Canadian films from movie houses. Unlike virtually all other non-American film-producing countries, Canada has not instituted mandatory quotas for the exhibition of domestic films or laws on sales of theatre tickets for U.S. films. Meanwhile, almost all Canadian films are distributed by comparatively small, independent distributors. Said Vancouver film-maker Dale Dalen: "You cannot get ac-

An era ends in Canadian film

Launched in 1959 as Canada's wartime propaganda machine, the National Film Board of Canada has evolved into an internationally admired, award-winning agency with more than 4,000 films in its credit. The NFB sponsored experimental film in Canada and trained many of the country's finest film-makers, but its productions have been poorly distributed, and most of them never achieved commercial success. Indeed, the 1989 Appleton-Hibbert Federal Cultural Policy Review Committee stated that the NFB's films "no longer represent a significant experience for the Canadian public." Last week, Communications Minister Francis Poirer's new film and video policy acted on that assessment. The minister stopped short of the committee's recommendation to limit the NFB's role in training and research, but those two functions will now predominate. As well, Poirer proposed transferring its review function to the points-in-charge and restricting its creative output largely to short films and to coproductions.

In the next year Poirer will release further details of the new policy and he will ask Parliament to amend the National Film Act, making the NFB a



Scene from *Flamenco at 5:15*, scrutiny

Corporation. That will enable "flexible and even live outside" over coproductions and retain a core of staff film-makers. The act will also protect Studio D, which has produced two Oscar-winning films in the past two years—(If You Love Your Planet and *Flamenco at 5:15*). But within the next five years the NFB will withdraw entirely from making government agency films and will give up its archive and still photography divisions.

Already, Poirer's initiatives have been praised. Film producer Stephen Ellis, president of the Canadian Film and Television Association: "This is a landmark in Canadian film history. Poirer has taken our cause to heart." But the minister's actions also drew denunciations from other film-makers and industry critics, who foresee the end of the NFB's vital role in film. Sold award-winning producer and director Donald Brittain, a former NFB staff member: "You see said, 'Cut the film-makers and keep the bureaucracy.' But the magic of the NFB came from a gifted group free of interference. Whatever Poirer is trying to create, it isn't the National Film Board." In the coming months, as independent film-makers assume responsibility for fulfilling the NFB's mandate as a national cultural institution, the wisdom of Poirer's initiatives will be under intense scrutiny. —JAN FISKAYSON

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McGovern and De Miro: with substantial cast, the complex plot is indecipherable

Making a long story short

ONCE UPON A TIME IN AMERICA
Directed by Sergio Leone

When the film leaves its earlier world with its faded-gold color scheme and pensive, somber mood, it becomes extremely muddy. Except for the tensions between the independent-minded Noodles and the volatile, pragmatic Ben (James Woods), Leone and his five screenwriters do not develop the relationships between the friends on their gangland powers grow and their loyalties to each other weaken. There is a subplot involving a union leader (Treat Williams) that seems to come out of nowhere and is impossible to unravel. It bears a vague relation to the final betrayal by Noodles, which results in the death of three of the gang members. The motivation for that betrayal, which leads to the climax of the film, is indecipherable and may or may not have been emphasized in collusion with the union leader. The two ironic characters—Tuesday Weld as Max's evil and Ethan Phillips as Noodles's childhood sweetheart—are, in the current version, little more than window dressing.

Despite its disheveled state, *Once Upon a Time in America*, which Leone intended as a two-part movie, is almost always visually stimulating. But Leone's use of intense, expressive close-ups and his superb composition for the scenes are small compensation for the irritating, twisted story in a dirge-dampening role. De Miro gives one of his more powerful performances in which his face and body telegraph little. Similarly, *Once Upon a Time in America* says very little—at least in the historical version. —LAURENCE O'TOOLE

Resurrection of an alien

STAR TREK III: THE SEARCH FOR SPOCK
Directed by Leonard Nimoy

The makers of *Star Trek IV: The Search for Spock* have assumed that their audience has already seen *Star Trek II: The Wrath of Khan*. Without that knowledge, viewers of the sequel will initially be lost in space. *Star Trek II* ended with the death of the noble Vulcan, Spock (Leonard Nimoy), and his loss left the crew of the starship *Enterprise* heartbroken. As the new film opens, the ship's captain, James Kirk (William Shatner), declares in a trembling tone, "Of all the souls I have encountered in my travels, his was the most human." Kirk's comment is odd in view of the Vulcan's pointed ears and inhuman station. But there is no doubt that the absence of the exotic Spock leaves a black hole in *Star Trek II*. In order to bring him back to life, and save the movie, the crew takes the battered *Enterprise* on an illegal quest for Spock's body.

Using the abilities of the Vulcan species, Spock has deposited his "essence" in the brain of the starship's surgeon, Doc (Benedict McCoy [DeForest Kelley]). Spock's physical form, made up of the planet's elements, is a one-toned sphere which, through exposure to a scientific formula, now offers an environment capable of transforming dead matter into life. But Kirk's scientist son, David (Melvitt Bushnell), has badly misinterpreted the formula. As a result, Spock's body awakes rapidly. As Kirk and his crew try to beat the clock to reunite Spock's body and soul, they also must fight off evil Klingons, who covet the formula as a means of gaining absolute control over intergalactic life.

The superficial and convoluted plot of *The Search for Spock* is only one of the film's problems. In contrast to the aging *Enterprise* crew, whose members look and sound exhausted, Klinges (Christopher Lloyd), the Klingon leader, has so much vitality that he seems a more sympathetic character. Only the film's kaleidoscopic special effects save *The Search for Spock* from simply being an overblown television episode. Making his madman voyage as a director, Nimoy displays rural style but has no touch in a story about the movie is certain to satisfy the series' faithful fans. But his sentimental mood suggests that the aging crew of the *Enterprise* has set its course for the planet Gerdol. —LOTT



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